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Ridge Haven Conference Center for the Presbyterian Church in America, Rosman, North Carolina

Mary Louise Doster Jurkowski
Clemson University

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RIDGE HAVEN
CONFERENCE CENTER


RIDGE HAVEN CONFERENCE CENTER
FOR
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

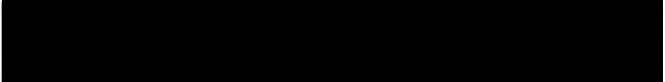
Rosman, North Carolina


Mary Louise Doster Jurkowski


A terminal project submitted to the faculty of the
College of Architecture, Clemson University, in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of


MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE


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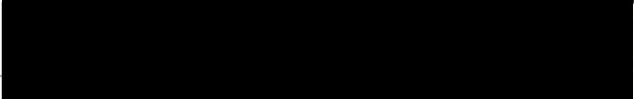

Harlan E. McClure, Dean, College of Architecture

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DEDICATION:

To Alan

Who listens to the sound of silence

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Dean Harlan E. McClure
George Means
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INTRODUCTION

A relatively new branch of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S., the Presbyterian Church in America does not have a central location for implementing any plans of the General Assembly. Currently, all the Missions of the Church meet in a haphazard manner and location. Even the individual churches have no place (within their own faith) to send retreats and other groups when the need arises. Ridge Haven is to become such a center, serving the needs of the P.C.A. at each of its many levels.

A donation of a 710 acre site in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains by a church member brought the center one step closer to reality. The P.C.A. is now in the process of implementing its long range plans for the site with the initial design and construction of the heart of the Conference Center, the first step in the phased construction planning.

This project studies the Master Plan of Ridge Haven,
the programmatic needs of the Conference Center, and
the design of such a facility.

BACKGROUND

HISTORY OF THE P.C.A.

The Presbyterian Church in America (P.C.A.) was born in a constitutional assembly in May, 1973. It developed from a body of Presbyterians who separated themselves from the Presbyterian Church in the United States (P.C.U.S.) because of theological differences. The more conservative P.C.A. group maintains the historic Presbyterian position on the inerrancy and infallibility of the Holy Scripture, and its break from the P.C.U.S. occurred when that body established a more liberal attitude towards this dogma.

The Origins of the Church

Henry VIII's breach in 1534 with Rome marked the hesitant beginnings of protestant Reformation in England. The Protestantism was soon divided into two groups--Lutheran and Reformed--due to a difference of viewpoint on The Lord's Supper and certain other doctrines. The Presbyterian Church arose from and was molded by local roots as well as outside influences

(none more important than Martin Luther, who organized the doctrine and form of government of the Lutherans). This assemblage of Presbyterians was established through similar convictions regarding the Christian faith, the correct ordering of the Church, the service of God among men, and the conduct of Christian life. It was customary to call these churches Calvinistic, because of John Calvin's widespread influence in the Presbytery faith. The Presbyterian Church waxed and waned in its formative years and almost died out under Queen Mary's reign (1553-58) when its followers were expelled from England. However, the expulsion only strengthened their beliefs and the Church persevered as a body until the more benevolent reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The Westminster Assembly followed in the next century (1643-49). The constitutional documents produced at this time elaborated on a Confession of Faith, a Longer and Shorter Catechism, a form of government, and a

Directory of Public Worship. This, in turn, formalized the thinking within the Church, and the Presbyterian Church established a dominant position within the reformation. Even the Church of England became, for a short while, Presbyterian. Later events in England forced the Presbyterian Church out of the Parliament and the stronghold it had gained, which resulted in a period of internal chaos. During this time it was revealed that there were no elders or even lay leaders, but only ministers controlling the Church. This was totally contrary to its organization as the Presbyterian Church is strongly tied to the elders. The Greek word "Presbyteros" means "elder" and it is from that word that the name Presbyterian was derived. Not until the Scottish migration into England following the Union of 1707 did the Church re-establish itself and organize into a strong movement with many congregations. The Presbyterian Church had been growing steadily in Scotland and had developed deep roots there. It was there that the layman was

given a genuine place in the life and order of the Church. This is seen as one of the major reasons for the success of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and for its near failure in England. Thus Scotland, although it did not found it, might well be considered the country that nurtured the Presbyterian Church.

The Church in the United States

The settlement of the northeastern United States was dominated by immigrants committed to the Reformed heritage. Followers of the Presbyterian Church were not initially organized and enjoyed no official sanction. Francis Makemie, "the Father of American Presbyterianism" came to America in 1683. A genius in leadership and organization, he at once filled this void within the Church. By 1706, Makemie had gathered a group consisting of ministers and elders to constitute the first American Presbytery in Philadelphia. By 1729, there were enough churches to form several presbyteries, who

then united to form the Synod of Philadelphia. This assembly passed the Adapting Act, which established the Westminster Confessions and Catechisms as the official doctrinal statement of the American Presbyterians. Meanwhile, the geographical boundaries were expanding to include the southern colonies.

A breach in the Church developed between the Northern Old School, which believed in a rigid adherence to the Calvinism of Westminster, and a tight control of all missionary activities, and the Northern New School, which believed in theological latitude and interdenominational cooperation in missions, and grew with the moral question of slavery. The Northern New School identified with the anti-slavery cause, and the Northern Old School preferred not to commit to either side. The advent of the Civil War caused the southern commissioners to withdraw from the Northern New School, and begin their own branch as the Southern New School. Later, differences in theological views divided the

Northern Old School, and another branch became known as the Southern Old School. By 1861, the Church that had been one had split into four branches, each a separate and distinct denomination.

The Old and New Schools reunited in 1870, reforming the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. In 1903, this body enacted radical revisions to the Westminster Confession of Faith. All Presbyterian bodies were invited to join this powerful denomination. A few accepted, but the rest declined the invitation and remained separate churches.

The Southern Church, Presbyterian Church U.S., remained true to the Reformed theology, the Westminster Confession of Faith, and John Calvin. In doing so, it attracted over 47 Presbyteries to its beliefs. However, in this century, even this branch turned towards a more liberal theology. Several reunions with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America were promoted, and

although they did not meet with success, efforts in this direction continued. Along with this proposed reunion, other decisions were made which did not prove favorable with certain conservative members of the Church. Church committees and boards worked with the Northern Church, and monies for missionary work were, in their opinion, improperly disbursed. Movements within the Church were leading it even further away from the Reformed Theology, and ownership and control began to shift away from the congregation and into the Higher Church courts. All of these occurrences led to meetings with concerned churches to discuss an appropriate course of action. A convocation was announced, and the Constitutional Assembly of May 1973 voted to withdraw from the Southern Presbyterian Church. The first General Assembly of the New Presbyterian Church of America met in Asheville, North Carolina with representatives from 275 churches, which represented 41,605 members in 17 states. By the meeting of the second General Assembly, the Church could count 332 congregations with 50,335 members. The

movement was basically a "grassroots" operation, involving pastors and churches across the southland. The P.C.A. viewed itself as continuing the early Presbyterianism found in colonial America. The denomination readopted the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Longer and Shorter Catechisms adopted in 1729 in Philadelphia. The P.C.A. also took an unequivocal stand upon the Bible as the infallible and inherent word of God.

Internal Organization

The Presbyterian Church in America is ruled by elders. Teaching elders consist of the ministers, and the ruling elders are laymen elected by the congregation. Together, they form a session for each congregation. The churches in a particular area collectively form a Presbytery which is represented by the elders. The Presbytery in turn represents the churches in a General Assembly. The particular characteristic of the P.C.A. government is an emphasis on the parity

of the teaching and the ruling elders. They are viewed as equal authority in all of the Church courts.

The work of the Church is carried on by three major program committees: Mission to the World, Mission to the United States, and Christian Education and Publications. There is no centralized headquarters and these committees are located in separate cities.

The P.C.A. is not limited geographically to the southeast as was its mother church, but views as its mission the teaching of the nation and all the world. There are currently churches in 47 states, although 90% of church membership is contained within a 450 mile radius of Asheville, North Carolina.

MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH

The work of the P.C.A. is that of winning people to Christ and disciplining believers through the teachings of Christ. This undertaking is in part organized and carried out by three major program committees; namely, the Mission to the U.S., the Mission to the World, and Christian Education and Publications. A look at these committees discloses that they are concerned with reaching out to mankind with a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ in the most efficient manner possible. The Mission to the United States accomplishes the task of disbursing the gospel to the nation by establishing P.C.A. missions in unreached areas of the country. The Mission to the World oversees this outreach in areas outside of the United States. There are currently 169 missionaries in 23 countries. The Christian Education and Publications Committee insures that the most effective materials consistent with the doctrine of the Church are used in all outreach programs.

Additional sub-committees aid the operation of the P.C.A. These are: the sub-committee on Judicial Business, the sub-committee on Interchurch Relations, the sub-committee on Stewardship Ministries, the Assembly Theological Examining Committee, and the Board of Trustees for the P.C.A. Foundation. The Administrative Committee oversees all of the above committees, and insures that the programs work effectively with one another with minimum duplication of efforts.

The P.C.A. doctrine which states that the salvation of all men's souls rests upon the grace of God, is based upon the Bible as the infallible Word of God. It is the work of the Church, through its missions and sub-committees, to bring this doctrine to the attention of all men for Christian salvation and growth. It is also their responsibility to insure that there is no deviation from this doctrine in the churches.

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PURPOSE

OBJECTIVES

The church-operated, Multi-Use Conference Center provides the opportunity to focus on the wholeness of Christian living. This is; knowing, being, worshipping, relating, and sharing with God, with others and with oneself. This is provided in a format distinct from all other means and methods of Christian education. It is at the conference camp center that one learns how to relate and work with others. One confronts personal problems and concerns, and finds sympathetic counsel to aid in resolving them. Group living and group experiences, supervised by trained Christian leaders, are an important aspect of such a center.

Counselors, leaders, fellow campers, and conferees deal with one another as individuals in a group situation for a sustained period of time. To enhance this spiritual development, as well as educational, recreational, and social skills, a simple controlled outdoor oriented environment is essential to the program.

Conferences and camps draw people into the wilderness where they are allowed to drop the cares and worries of the work-a-day world. This refreshes the participant's mind, freeing it to focus on Christian related concepts, such as the principles of Christian living.

To accomplish the Church objectives, the center must provide times and places for worship, meditation, study, and recreation. Additionally, opportunities to learn about the environment are desired, in order to develop a better understanding of the ecology, geology, and historic features of the site. To accomplish this, selection of a location for the center is a critical decision in order that conference participants have maximum opportunity to enjoy the scenic values of their Lord's creation.

The wilderness experience of Israel, the first "camp/conference center" in the Judeo Christian heritage,

provided the Church with a successful example of how the separation of man from his familiar surroundings and traditional routines will positively direct his attention to God and his fellow man. The application of this principle by the Church through the years has demonstrated repeatedly the unique opportunities of a conference/camp center.

COMPONENTS

The goal of the P.C.A. is to minister to mankind through teaching about Christ to the unknowing, while guiding those that do know Him into full spiritual maturity.

The means and methods used to accomplish this goal are many and varied. The Church operated Multi-Use Conference Center is seen as one of the most successful arrangements focusing on the wholeness of Christian living. A major center would provide facilities for conferences, conventions, retreats, a theological study center, and camps.

A conference is characterized as a meeting of persons for the purpose of study, planning, or discussion.

These meetings are usually held by small groups.

Topics often include problems within a church or within the congregation. These meetings are the most important functions of a conference, although times for worship and study as well as recreation and work are included in the schedule. A secluded or remote setting is

important, as it offers refuge from the outside world and other distractions in order to better focus the participants' attention and direction.

Each mission of the P.C.A. holds large conferences, called conventions, at least once a year. These denomination-wide meetings are conducted for the purpose of transacting Church business. Typical of conventions are large group meetings, which usually break down into a series of smaller conferences. The convention has much the same needs as conferences; the major difference is in the size of the groups.

Retreats are by definition a special period of group withdrawal to a place of seclusion for the purpose of deepening the spiritual life of the participants. This is achieved informally through such means as prayer, meditation, study, and instruction under a director. Isolation from the world is advantageous, as this enables the participant to devote himself

fully to reflection without the normal day-to-day activities to distract him. A true retreat is not viewed as a vacation or work period, but as a communication with God, with other persons, and with oneself. Retreat groups are usually small in order to achieve optimum results.

Specialized teaching and counseling for the ministry or other individuals or groups by teachers residing at the conference center, constitutes a theological study center. This teaching is aimed at spiritual refreshment and serious study of the Bible. Small meetings and classes, as well as private study, constitute the major activities of the participants, but worship, work, and recreation also play a role. A teaching environment with appropriate resources is necessary to the concept of a theological study center.

Camps are defined as places of temporary shelter, lodging or residence, usually at some distance from urban areas. They are provided with tents or cabins, usually in a mountain or lake region, and designed for rest or recreation. Groups of varying size and ages use these camps which occur mostly in the summer. The experience of small group living in a simple, controlled out-of-door environment facilitates the development of recreational, educational, and social skills. Maximum use of all available natural resources is important to the experience of learning to know one's own capabilities and to develop trust and respect for others. A variety of camping experiences, such as primitive camping, youth camps, family camping, and the use of recreational vehicles fall within the P.C.A. interpretation of camping.

A Christ centered camp or conference ministry requires a controlled natural environment for multiple groups

of people, where the primary aspects of Christian living can be both communicated and realized.

CAMPING AND RETREATS

Camping has been a style of living for thousands of years prior to recorded civilization, when man moved into permanent shelters. Most organized groups, ranging from tribes to developing nations wandered from place to place in search of better living conditions. Man's physical, mental, and spiritual characteristics were developed in the outdoor environment. In recent centuries, industrialized society has sought out a relief from its urban mode of living in a "back to nature" movement evidenced usually in the form of camping. As a result, camping has developed as a supplement to modern living.

Organized camping began in the late 1800's with a camp developed by Frederick William Gunn in 1861 to instruct young boys in the military activities. A camp established by Rev. George W. Hinckley at Wakefield, R.I., in the late 1800's, was the first recorded church camp. The early 1900's, specifically the period between 1910 and 1930, saw the greatest

expansion in the number and types of camps. Today, camping continues to be a popular activity, attracting 10,000,000 persons yearly to the National Park System. Christian camps have paralleled this growth to the extent that almost all church going children and adults have the opportunity to take advantage of a church related camp.

In the 1800's, retreats in the United States were looked down upon by many Christian churches. Originally they consisted of small groups of intensely religious individuals who desired to focus on their religion in surroundings provided by nature, or indirectly, God. This movement, in turn, evolved into larger gatherings with recreation and social activities in conjunction with prayer meetings. These types of gatherings tended to move further away from a religious focus until their original purpose was almost completely obscured by secular

functions. By this time, most churches had discontinued retreats as a method of religious instruction. They were not to enjoy a return to popularity until the 20th Century, when a resurgence of interest in retreats by American churches took place. The purpose of modern day retreats might be described in the words of Jesus, "Come ye apart and rest awhile."

People attending retreats are generally looking for the quiet place away from the fast pace of modern life. A qualified leader guides the participants in study, meditation, and fellowship in an effort to build a base for spiritual and moral growth in their lives.

RECREATION TODAY

The attitude of Americans towards recreation changed dramatically over the past several decades. It is now seen as an appropriate and even necessary part of people's lives. As a result, there is a strong and continuing growth in recreational activities in this country.

A study published by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior, projects the demand for outdoor recreation to increase by at least 50% from 1980 to the year 2000. The following charts reflect this trend as well as the major summertime outdoor recreational activities.

MILLIONS OF OCCASIONS OF PARTICIPATION IN
16 MAJOR SUMMERTIME OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES
(1965 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Survey & Projections)

Projections

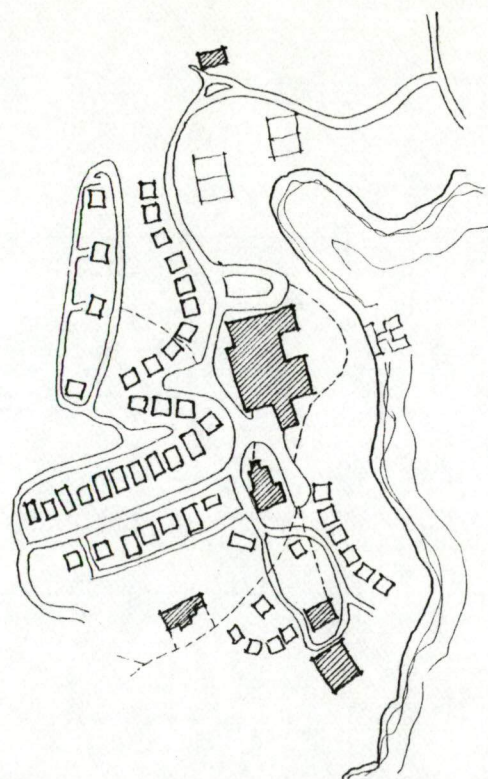
	Rank	1980	2000	1965-2000 % Change
Walking for pleasure	1	1,539	2,581	151
Swimming	2	1,671	2,982	207
Driving for Pleasure	3	1,423	2,146	128
Playing outdoor games or sports	4	1,594	2,940	216
Bicycling	5	617	860	84
Sightseeing	6	705	1,169	156
Picnicking	7	668	1,022	127
Fishing	8	422	574	78
Attending outdoor sports events	9	352	535	117
Boating (other than canoeing & sailing)	10	387	694	215
Nature walks	11	173	274	134
Camping	12	173	328	238
Horseback riding	13	111	179	132
Water skiing	14	124	259	218
Hiking	15	89	159	218
Attending outdoor concerts, plays	16	80	144	206
TOTAL		10,128	16,846	160

A survey by the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation shows the number of Americans, 9 or older who participate in these major outdoor activities

	Participants (millions)	Share of Population
Picnicking	82.1	49%
Swimming	77.3	46%
Playing outdoor sports	60.0	36%
Attending sports events	59.4	35%
Walking for pleasure	50.3	30%
Fishing	49.4	29%
Boating	41.1	24%
Bicycling	37.1	22%
Camping	35.2	21%
Nature walks	30.5	18%
Hunting	20.9	12%
Horseback riding	16.1	10%
Bird watching	7.5	4%
Wildlife Photography	4.9	3%

Because of the great interest and need for leisure time and recreation, the P.C.A. considers outdoor recreational experiences as an integral part of the Ridge Haven experience. In addition to conference participants, the P.C.A. wants to make their facilities available to vacationers, offering them a chance for spiritual growth in addition to outdoor recreation. This is viewed as an important vehicle in which to enlighten the unknowing to Christ and the Church.

CASE STUDIES



KANUGA CONFERENCES

KANUGA CONFERENCES

HENDERSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Kanuga, over fifty years old and situated on a 1200 acre site, is one of the largest Episcopal conference centers in the world. The year-round central complex is comprised of a 120-person inn, two dining rooms, lounges, classrooms, shop, and canteen. Supplementing this core complex is a program building, children's building, recreational building, a main chapel, and 39 summer use only cottages. A majestic view of a 30-acre lake and the mountains beyond is enjoyed by conference participants.

The various buildings on the site have grown in an organic manner. With the exception of the 12 year old central complex, which emphasizes native mountain stone, wood is the main structural element of the buildings.

Meeting rooms for groups ranging in size from 12 to 350 persons are available on a year-round basis.

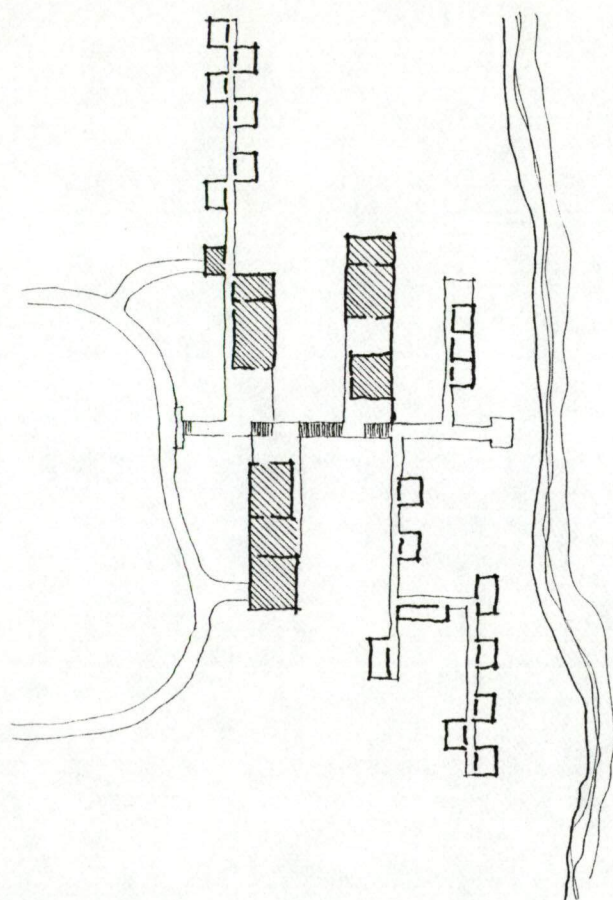
Kanuga is capable of hosting several groups at the same time, and is open to business, industrial, or other religious assemblies.

HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

DEER ISLE, MAINE

EDWARD LARRABEE BARNES, ARCHITECT

Although not a conference center, Haystack was chosen as a case study because of its unique setting and organization. A small community of artists and students work and live in 24 buildings organized around a major stair system, which moves down a granite crest 90 feet to the sea below. The buildings are directly attached to the stair and in some cases define secondary walkways and decks which branch perpendicularly from the main stair. An order is seen here also, in that the work spaces relate closely to the stair while living quarters are grouped into smaller units away from the major axis.



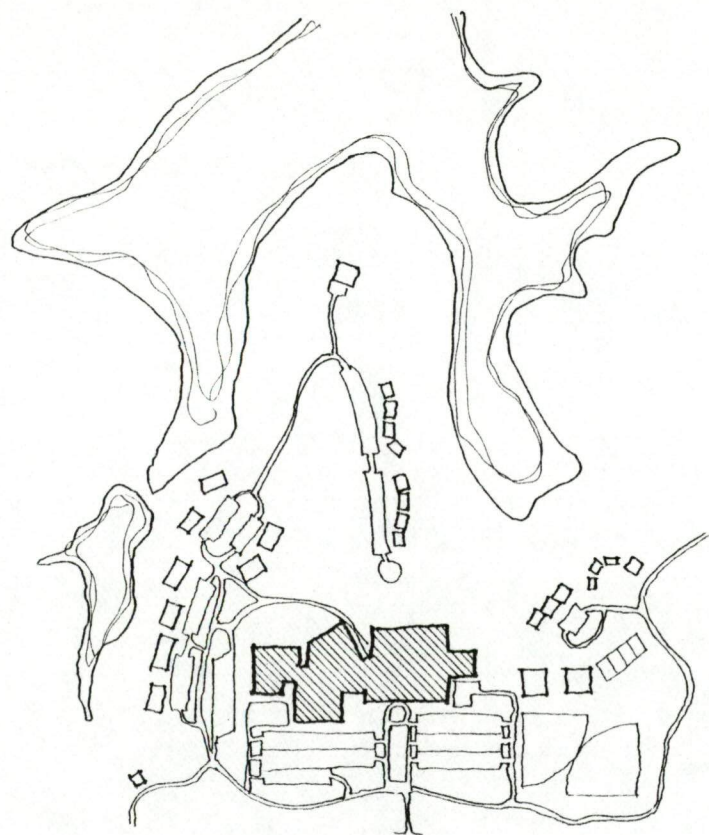
HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN SCHOOL
OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

Construction methods are simple: wood balloon framing forms the structure, and the walls and steeply pitched roofs are shingled. Large windows for studio work face uphill towards the trees, and ribbon windows focus towards the sea below.

WHITE OAKS CONFERENCE CENTER

WHITE OAKS, SOUTH CAROLINA

JIM NEAL, ARCHITECT

WHITE OAKS
CONFERENCE CENTER

The administrative and reception areas are contained within a mall which provides a covered walkway to an auditorium, dining, classroom, and children's building which extend diagonally from this nucleus. Housing is separate from the central complex and offers two types of accommodations. A 150 room motel overlooks a lake while 500 persons are housed in 8 group units. The dining area has two individual cafeteria lines sharing a main kitchen. This space is easily divided into four smaller spaces for more intimate dining or meetings.

The entire conference center is nestled between two fingers of a 24 acre man-made lake. None of the buildings are more than two stories in height, allowing a low profile to emphasize the natural surroundings. The immediate site is relatively level.

Begun in 1979, White Oaks is still in an expansion phase. Even at this early stage of its life, it has become a busy year-round center successfully catering to all South Carolina Baptists. White Oaks will be able to house 1,100 persons when the master plan is fully realized.

SETTING

THE REGION

Ridge Haven is located in the heart of the Carolina Foothills in Transylvania County, North Carolina. Its link to the outside is through loop road number 1139, connecting Ridge Haven with U.S. Highway 178 and Rosman, North Carolina. Five miles to its north, U.S. Highway 178 connects Rosman to Greenville, South Carolina. Nearby is U.S. Highway 64 which leads to Highlands and U.S. 23-441. Driving distances and times from major cities are as follows:

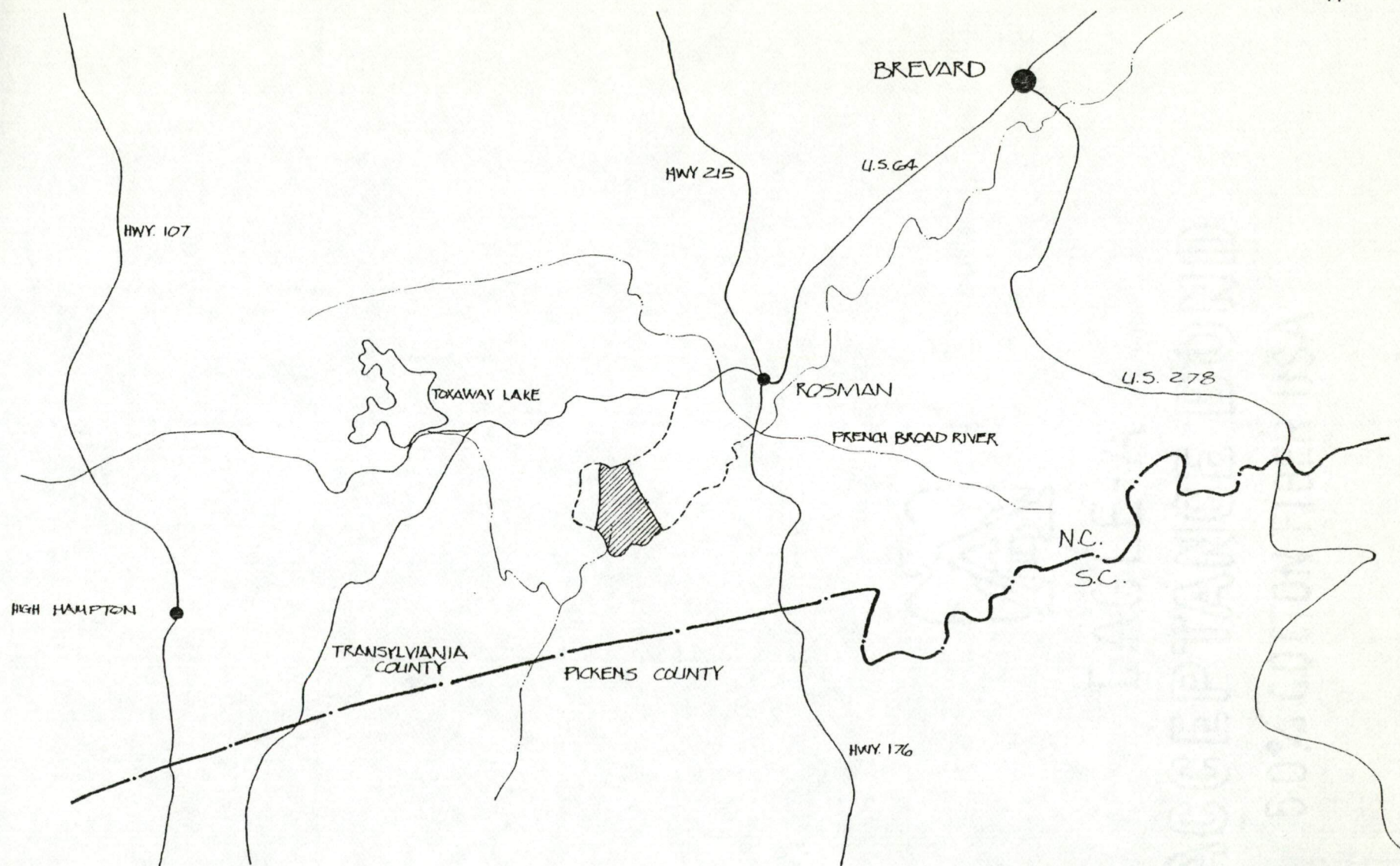
Asheville	40 miles	45 minutes
Greenville	50 miles	1 hour
Charlotte	135 miles	2½ hours
Atlanta	170 miles	3 hours
Chattanooga	185 miles	3¼ hours

From this listing one can see that Ridge Haven is reasonably accessible from nearby major cities.

Ninety percent of the center participants may be expected to come from within a 200-mile radius of the site, or a four-hour drive.

The natural setting of Transylvania County provides a magnificent backdrop for the Ridge Haven property.

Lake Toxaway Falls and Lake Toxaway are located in the nearby vicinity along U.S. Highway 64, and the French Broad River runs through Rosman. The Nantahala National Forest borders the property, and Pisgah National Forest is nearby. The Great Smoky Mountains are thirty miles away.



REGION MAP

RIDGE HAVEN
ROSMAN, NORTH CAROLINA

THE PROPERTY

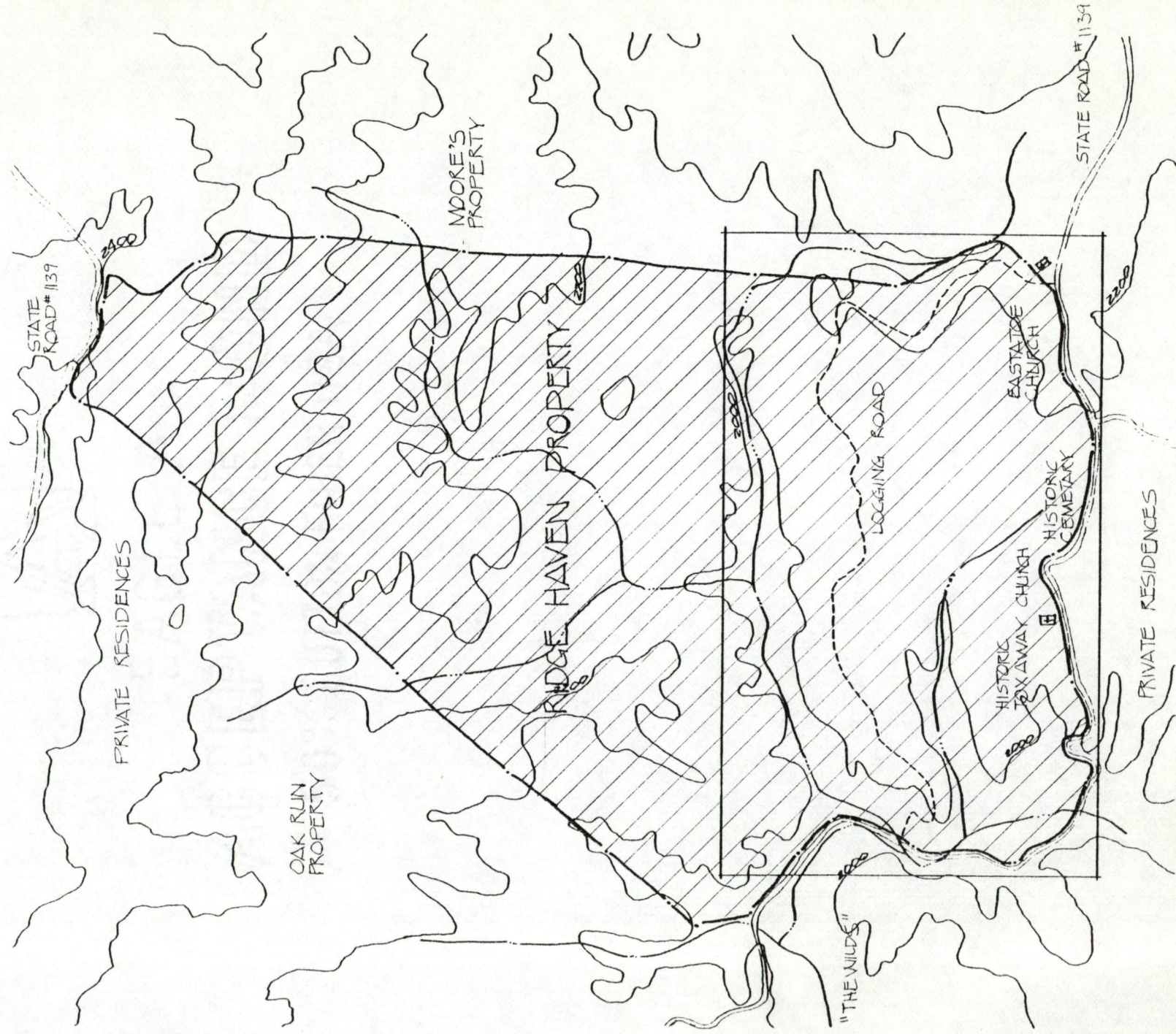
The conference center property is 710 acres in size. The property is forested except for approximately forty acres, which was cleared years ago in anticipation of developing a lake. Frozen Mountain rises at the northern edge of the site to 2600 feet above sea level. Mill Creek runs through the property and joins Little Creek, which swells in size and becomes Toxaway Creek at the edge of the site. There are several exciting natural waterfalls along these creeks, as well as beaver dams. Inspiration Point, at an elevation of 2326 feet, forms a panoramic vantage point in the southeast section of the site. The lowest elevation, 1925 feet, is at Toxaway Creek. The Ridge Haven property borders the Nantahala National Forest on the northeastern edge. All other borders are bounded by private property. The Wilds, a Baptist Conference/Camp Center, is directly south of the site and uses the same connecting road to Ridge Haven. Residential development is occurring

on adjacent property to the east and southeast,
while that to the northwest remains in the hands
of private families, as it has for the past century.

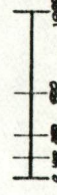
#1 - within walking range on the edge of the site
is an ancient cemetery and church--the Old Toxaway
Church.

LAND USE

The Ridge Haven property and adjacent lands consist mainly of heavily wooded mountain land. There is little agricultural development, and most of the land remains in its natural state. The Nantahala Forest allows small amounts of thinning and culling of its woods, and permits primitive camps and backpacking on its property. Private developments, for the major part, are comfortable, if not luxurious, recreational or retirement homes. Older rural homesteads occur in parts of the site. An interdenominational conference center, The Wilds, lies adjacent to Ridge Haven. It is similar to Ridge Haven in purpose and has existed for 12 years. Another group owns property nearby, but has yet to initiate any construction.



LAND USE

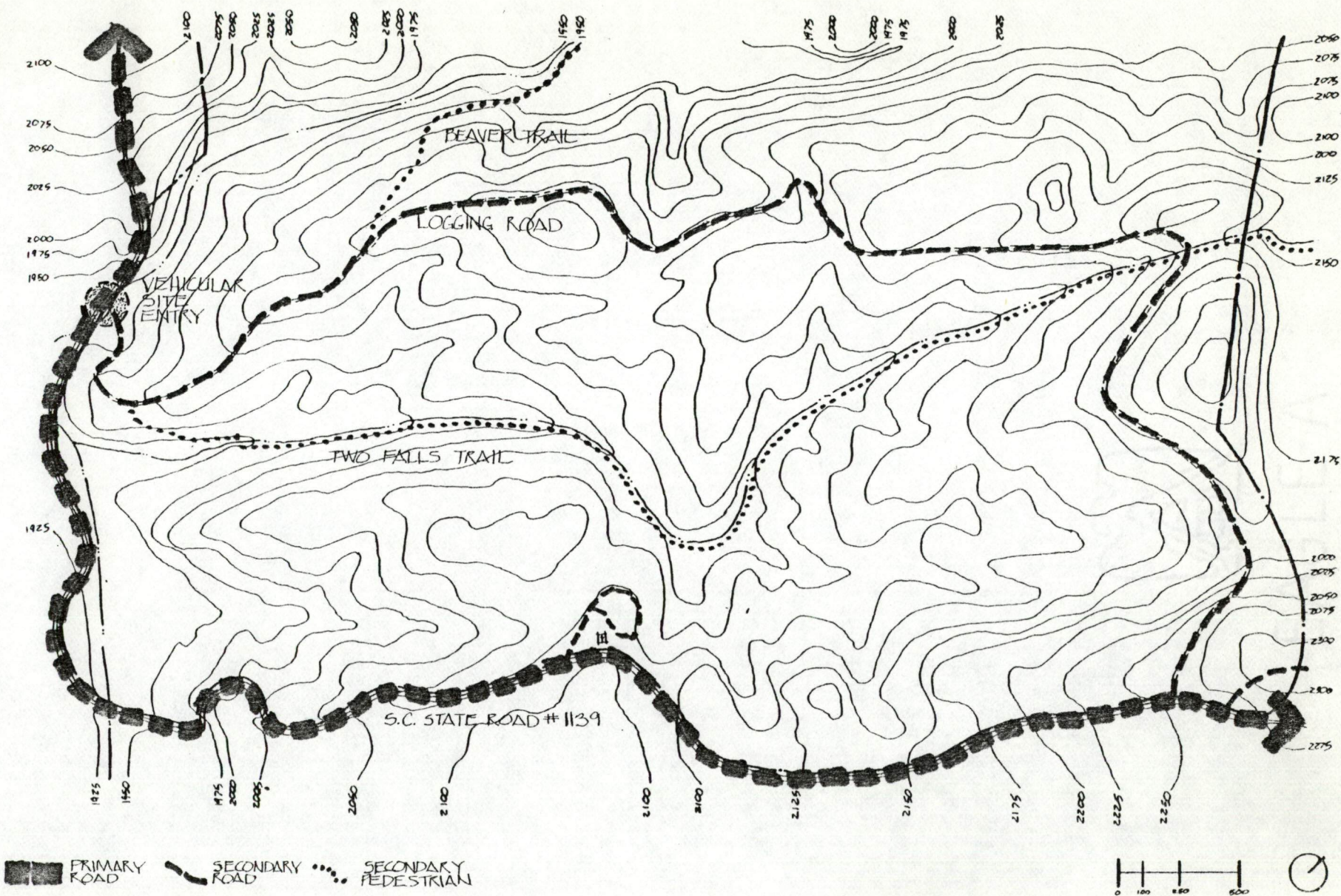


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RIDGE HAVEN
ROSMAN, NORTH CAROLINA

MOVEMENT SYSTEMS

From any direction, U.S. 178 must be used as the connector road leading to state road #1139, which is a two-lane gravel loop road which wraps around the Ridge Haven property. The entrance to the center is on the southwestern edge of the site, and consists of a narrow two-lane gravel road. This, in turn, leads to the caretakers' homes and two bunk houses now in current use. As it continues through the lower end of the site, it reverts back to its original purpose, that of a logging road. A number of trails run through the property, and they are kept in good condition.

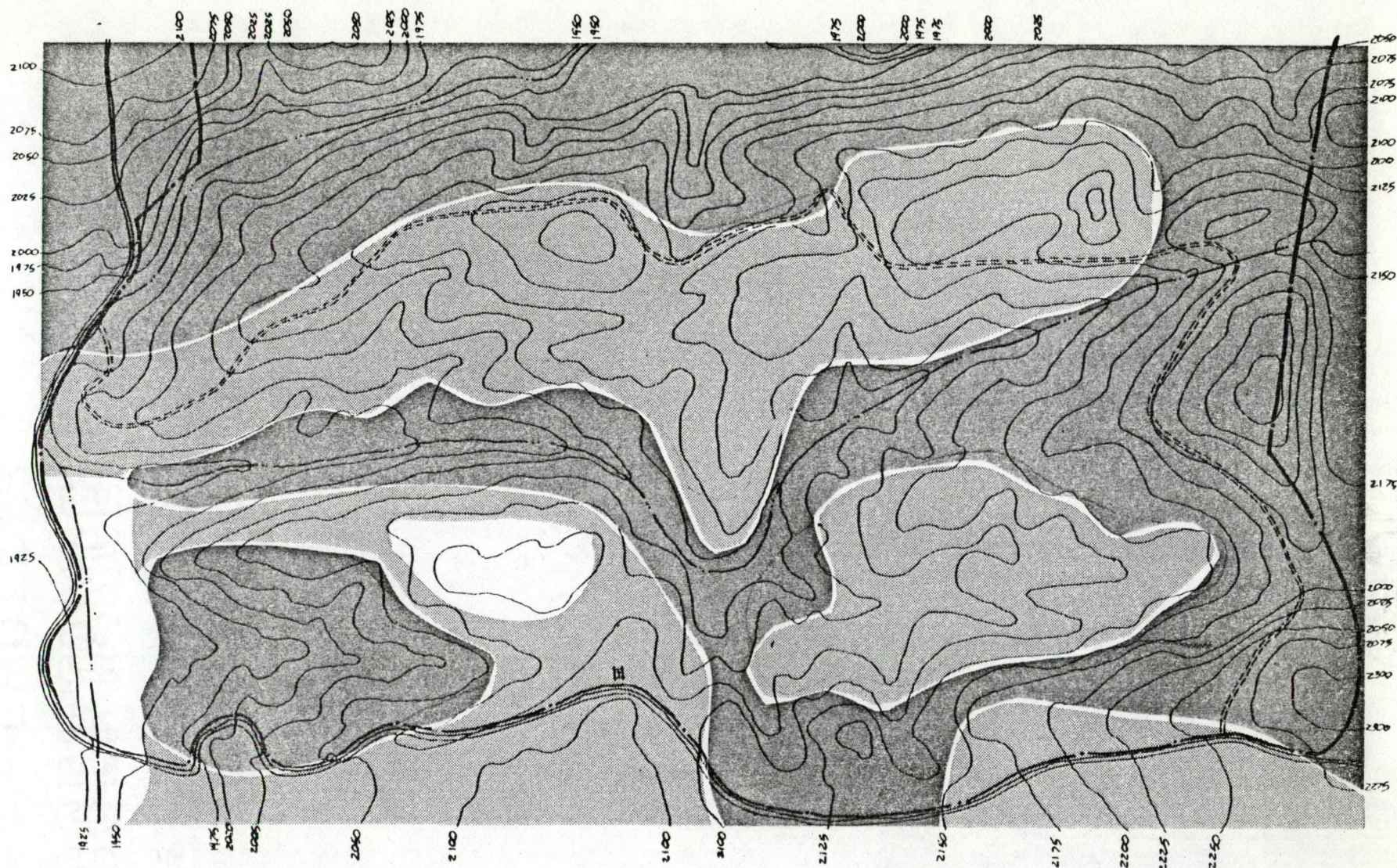


MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

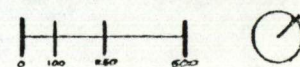
RIDGE HAVEN
ROSMAN, NORTH CAROLINA

SLOPE ANALYSIS

A good portion of the site has slopes ranging from 25-45%. Approximately one-third of the land has lesser slopes from 15 to 25%. Only a very small amount is of a gentler nature. A suitable building site will undoubtedly be found in these less steeply sloping areas.



□ 6 to 15% ■ 15 to 25% ■ 25 to 45%



SLOPE ANALYSIS

RIDGE HAVEN
ROSMAN, NORTH CAROLINA

VEGETATION ANALYSIS

The entire site is in forest except the forty acres of cleared land, which is slowly returning to a natural state. The lower elevations contain a mixture of deciduous trees, white pine, and an occasional red cedar. At the higher elevations, hardwoods dominate the landscape. Mountain laurel and rhododendron are profuse in the lower elevations of most slopes and ravines and creek beds. Wild berries and wild flowers, typical to the foothills region of the Appalachian Mountains, are abundant as are smaller animals and birds.

HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS

Two major streams flow through the Ridge Haven property. Mills Creek moves in a north-south direction into Little Creek, which flows generally in an east-west direction. There are a number of unclassified intermittent tributaries that flow into these streams. Within the portion of the site chosen for the center is a spring with a temporary housing.

The proposed lake will be fed by Little Creek and overflow will be directed to Toxaway Creek.

CLIMATIC ANALYSIS

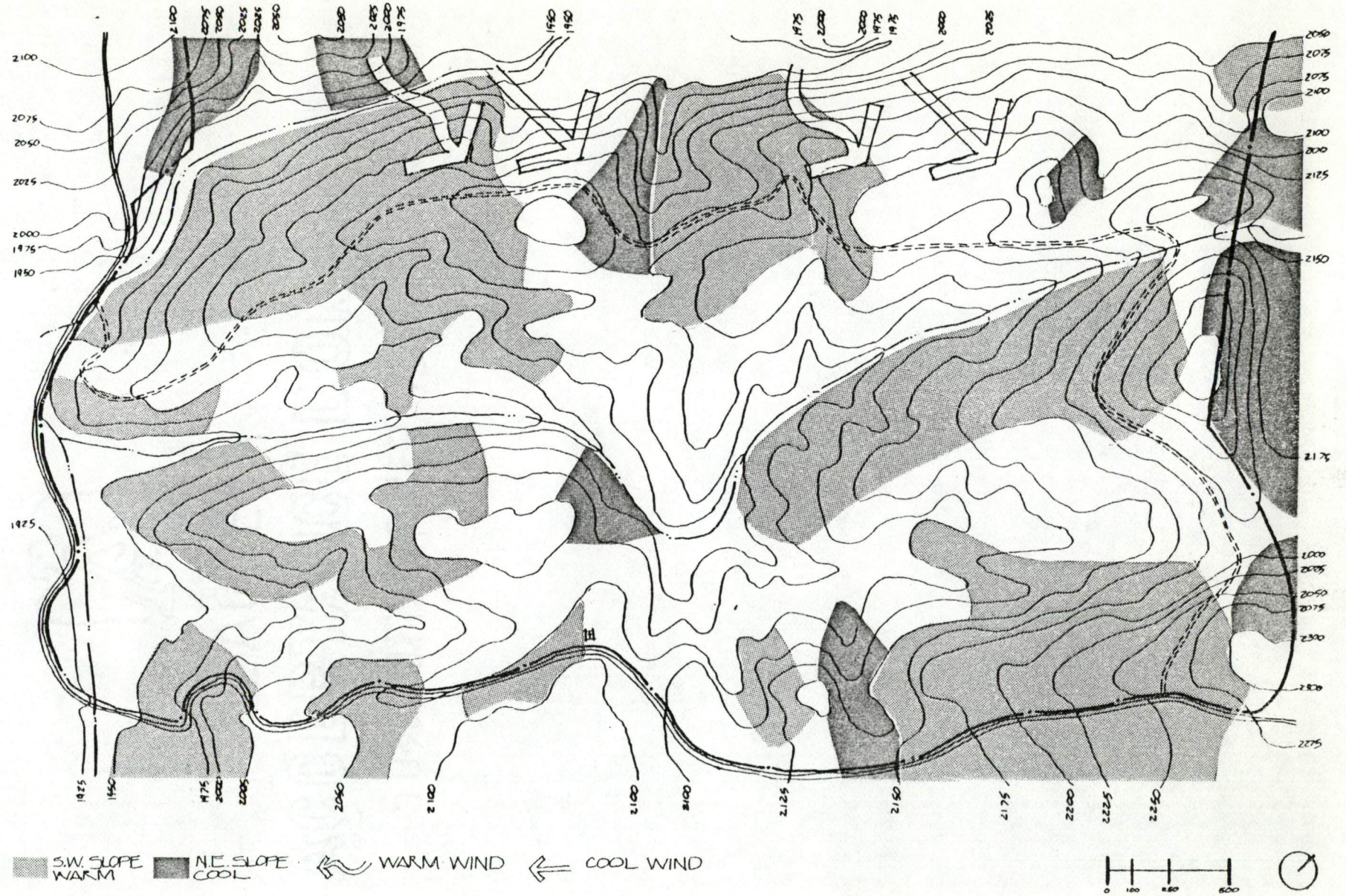
Transylvania County may be the wettest county in North Carolina with a mean average yearly rainfall of 63.5 inches. One day in three will be fair, and one day in three will mean rain. The remaining day is partly cloudy. During the winter, one can expect about 11 snow days with an average accumulation of 2-3 inches.

Temperature data for Transylvania County is as follows:

Annual Average	56°F
Annual Average Maximum	60°F
Annual Average Minimum	43°F
January Average Maximum	51°F
January Average Minimum	27°F
July Average Maximum	84°F
July Average Minimum	60°F

Winter winds are predominantly from the northwest.

In the summer, prevailing winds blow from the same direction.



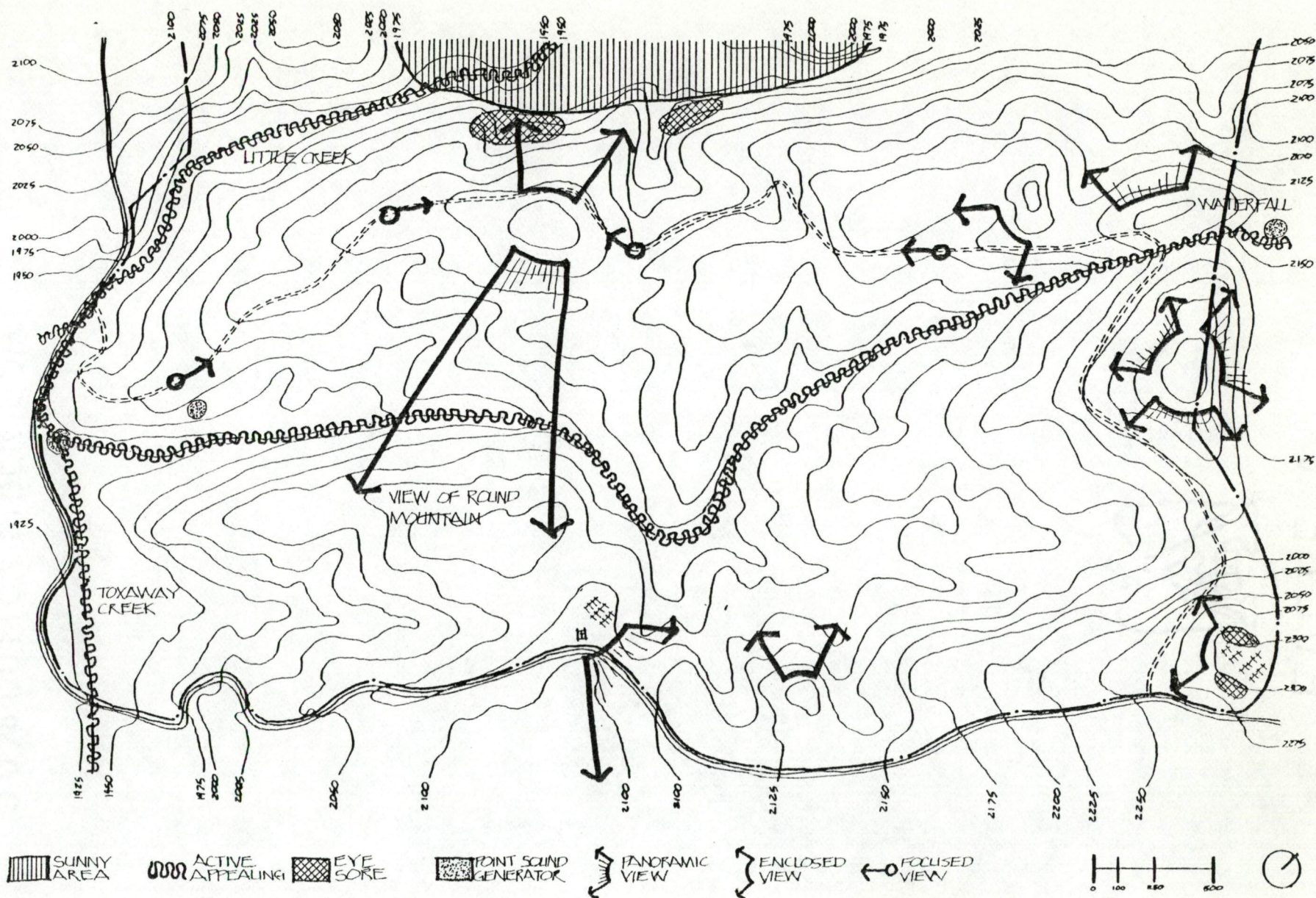
CLIMATIC ANALYSIS

RIDGE HAVEN
ROSMAN, NORTH CAROLINA

SENSORY ANALYSIS

The major cleared area of the site opens up to a view of Round Mountain which forms the horizon to the south. Inspiration Point provides a majestic panoramic viewing experience of the entire property. Views from other areas are limited due to the dense growth on the site. Entry visibility is limited because of this heavy vegetation as well as the curvature of the road.

The streams and creeks, with their waterfalls and beaver dams, generate pleasing visual and auditory impressions for walkers.



SENSORY ANALYSIS

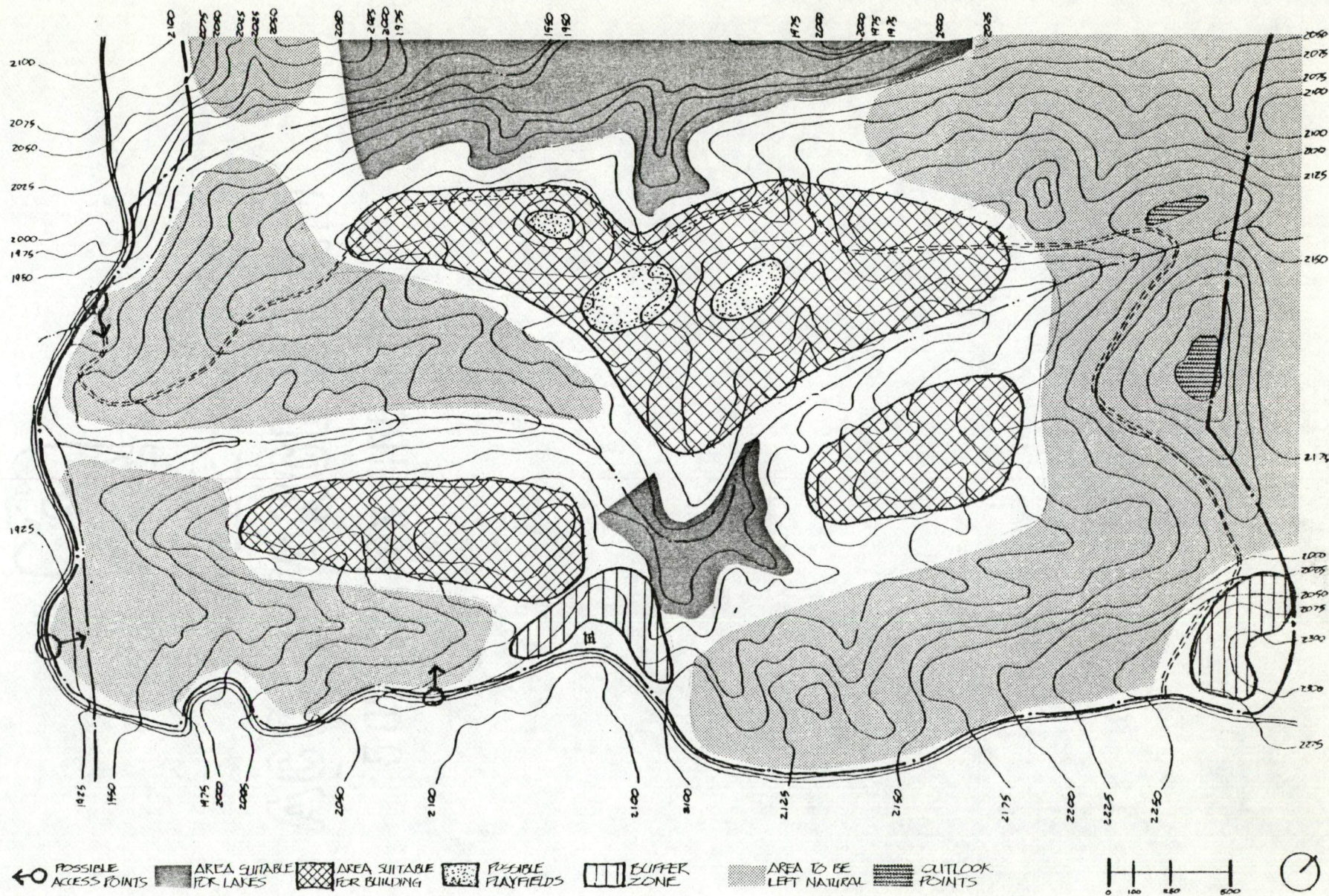
RIDGE HAVEN
ROSMAN, NORTH CAROLINA

SITE CONCLUSIONS

There are three ridges which dominate the entire site. Frozen Mountain forms the upper and steeper ridge, while the cleared area becomes a divider between two small ridges at the lower end. This is the area chosen for development of the center, with the cleared portion of land to become a lake as was originally intended. The slopes are more gentle in this region, and reasonably easy access to Road 1139 is possible. A winding road following the hillsides will enhance the sequence of approach to the center. Long range views will remain blocked by dense vegetation until one approaches the site area, where views of distant ridges and mountains will unfold. Caretakers' houses on the property will be retained, while other less attractive buildings will be removed when the center is completed.

An additional 515 acres beside the Nantahala Forest is slated to be purchased by the P.C.A. in the future.

This acquisition guarantees complete privacy on the northeast border of the property. The Old Toxaway Church and cemetery dating from the early 1800's is located in this portion of the site.



SITE CONCLUSIONS

RIDGE HAVEN
ROSMAN, NORTH CAROLINA

THE CENTER

SUMMER USE

The principal use of Ridge Haven Conference Center will occur during the summer, when parents are able to participate in events with their children. It is also the season to take best advantage of the out-of-doors. During the summer, the center can anticipate a variety of types of meetings, including conferences, conventions, meetings, retreats, and camps. These would be sponsored by individual church groups who would also be responsible for organizing the various activities to be undertaken. Several groups may be able to make use of the center simultaneously depending on their size. A children's summer camp would be conducted independent of other center activities.

Since Ridge Haven is intended as the sole conference/camp center for the P.C.A., it will not be considered necessary to draw from outside groups to keep the occupancy rate full during the summer. However, should the need arise, Ridge Haven could offer its

facilities to groups such as service clubs, other church denominations, college groups, summer football and band camps.

WINTER USE

Summer activities would constitute only a portion of Ridge Haven's use, since it would necessarily operate as a year-round center for optimum efficiency. Most of winter use of Ridge Haven would be principally by private church organizations participating in conferences, conventions and retreats. It is during this less active season that ministers, elders, and other church or P.C.A. leaders would meet for consultations or renewed faith meetings. A number of retreats could also be expected to occur during the winter months. The administrative divisions of the P.C.A. could be expected to use the center on a year-round basis. During the fall and spring, "See the Leaves" or "Spring in the Mountains" weekends would be open to all members of the P.C.A. Again, if vacancies should exist, groups from outside of the P.C.A. would be allowed to use the center's facilities. This would most likely occur during the week when there

would be less of a demand. Since most conference/camp centers and commercial camps close during the winter, Ridge Haven could be expected to operate at near capacity during this season. Separate zoning within the center would permit only those facilities that are needed to remain open and heated, saving on energy and operational costs.

ACTIVITIES

Ridge Haven will be capable of accommodating 800 persons at one time. To ease the congestion capable of being caused by this large number of people, a zoning system will be established in the center.

In addition to use zones, divisions by age will occur. These divisions will consist of four basic groups:

- 1) Preschool.....birth to five years
- 2) Children's Division....grades 1-6
- 3) Youth Division.....grades 7-12
- 4) Adult Division....High School Graduate and up

Activities and programs in conference centers are numerous and varied. The P.C.A. believes a learning experience can be achieved from a variety of activities. The numbers and types of proposed activities are listed in the appendix.

To facilitate these activities, many different types of spaces will be needed. The following is a listing of five categories which encompass all of the activities established by the P.C.A. for Ridge Haven.

- 1) Operation and Management
- 2) Formal Program Activities
- 3) Family Camping Activities
- 4) Leisure and Recreational Activities
- 5) Day Retreat Activities

Use zones derived from the above activities are as follows:

- 1) Administration and Support Services
- 2) Formal Program Facilities
- 3) Housing
- 4) Family Camping Area
- 5) Day Retreat Area
- 6) Resident Camp Area
- 7) Off-site Ministry Program

1. Administration and Support Services

These facilities and services provide the overall management and operation of the center, including maintenance. Specific activities are:

Reception and Registration

Food Service

Health Care Service

Recreation

General Storage and Maintenance

Circulation and Parking

Reception and registration functions are the control area of the center. The office and registration desk should be located so as to be convenient for visitors and staff. A pleasant, welcoming lobby should be the focal point, with the registration desk and management offices closely related. Adjacent to the lobby would be the book/gift shop and canteen/grocery store. A lounge and game room should be in close proximity and situated in such a manner as to take full advantage

of the mountain views available on the site. The environmental resources/trip center should have a prominent spot within the center nucleus.

Food service will consist of a dining room capable of serving 400 persons. Meals will be served "family style" using a cart system. A fireplace should be provided and orientation of the dining area should be such as to take maximum advantage of views.

The health care service would consist of a small infirmary capable of providing first aid and with nursing facilities for minor illnesses. A nurse will live full-time at the complex.

The recreation center would be apart from the center nucleus, and close to the children's study center. A multi-purpose facility would provide indoor activities such as basketball, volleyball, or badminton.

In close proximity to this facility would be multi-use fields where soccer, softball, archery, or horseshoes can be played. Tennis courts will also be located here.

Two lakes are planned for the center. The major lake would have a dock to service canoes, paddle-boats, and rowboats. A boat house and dressing area will also be provided. This lake will be used by all visitors except for the resident campers who will have a smaller lake of their own. A fitness/exercise track will encircle the entire conference facility. Other outdoor recreational activities will use the natural setting of the center as their base.

Maintenance and service will be located in an area on the perimeter of the site, away from all center activities. Minor repairs will be accomplished here, and all trucks, materials, and equipment will be stored in this area.

A single two-lane loop road will service all of Ridge Haven. The entrance to this loop road will be from State Road 1139. An additional exit road will be cut, but its use will be restricted to fire-related emergencies. Each major section of the center will be provided its own parking lot. Participants will use walkways or trails to travel around the center for the duration of their stay. Nature trails will offer the opportunity for hiking trips for those interested in exploring the natural beauties and ecology of the site.

2. Program Facilities

This zone contains all formal program activities to be held as part of the study center. They are as follows:

Adult Study

Children's Activities

Arts and Crafts

Group Assembly

Each activity will have its own area designated for its specific use.

Adult study will accommodate group meetings of up to fifty persons. A library available to all visitors will be provided, as well as, an educational center for 20-30 theological students. This latter activity will be restricted in use to these students and their professors.

Children's activities will consist of a learning environment for all children from 6 months to 12 years of

age. The atmosphere would be similar to a church Bible school or day camp. A small playground with supervised play will be an integral part of this facility.

Arts and crafts programs will consist of pottery, weaving, painting, and other art-related activities. These activities will be conducted both indoors and outdoors.

A group assembly could involve a conference population of 800 gathering together for large meetings, church services, or choral or dramatic performances. These could be conducted under an open air shelter for the present and near future, as Ridge Haven anticipates these activities only during the summer season for many years to come.

Outdoor programs of a less formal nature could also be conducted "under the stars" in an open amphitheater space set within trees. Such activities should be able to accommodate up to 300 people.

3. Housing

There are two specific types of housing used to fulfill the needs of Ridge Haven. Housing used by the conferees is in one category, while staff housing, retired minister's housing, and family owned housing comprise the second category.

Category #1

Conferees of Ridge Haven would have the opportunity to choose from three distinct types of housing: lodge housing, family housing, and group housing.

The lodge housing would consist of units containing between 10-15 rooms linked together as the contours allow. Each room would contain a typical arrangement of two double beds and a bath, with a maximum occupancy of four persons.

Family housing would have an ultimate capacity of 300 persons. Due to this number, individual cabins

are not feasible, and multi-family units would be used. Each family unit would contain between 2-4 bedrooms, a living room, and a bath. Dining would occur in the main dining room. Parking would relate to the family units as a whole instead to the individual units.

Group housing would consist of ten units housing 25 persons each. These units would use bunk room style of sleeping arrangements with 12 beds in each bunk room. A kitchen/dining room, operated by the occupants, provides meals for the group participants. A social room and baths would also be shared by the occupants. Parking is minimal, since buses carrying the groups are parked away from the center.

Family and group housing are to be seasonal houses initially, but they are to be designed for future winter use when the need arises. The lodge housing would be winterized at construction.

Category #2

Support housing would be located away from the conference center, and includes the following:

The director's residence is a private and secluded home adjacent to the Ridge Haven property. The maintenance director's residence is also isolated to provide privacy. It is located on the site near the entrance to the center. Both of these residences are permanent year-round homes.

Across the lake from Ridge Haven would be lots on which P.C.A. ministers can build retirement homes. Lots on the periphery of the southeastern edge of the site are to be sold or leased by Ridge Haven for recreational or year-round family housing. They would relate to State Road 1139, and have no involvement with Ridge Haven.

4. Family Camping

Designated spaces for recreational vehicles and/or tents will provide less expensive accommodations at Ridge Haven in a family camping zone. This area would be somewhat isolated from the main conference center, and would contain bathing facilities, an activity shelter, an open play area, and a campfire circle. Picnic tables and outdoor cooking facilities would also be provided.

5. Retreat Area

Six group shelters, each with a 25-50 person capacity, and a larger shelter capable of holding 100 persons would be provided in a retreat area. A shared bath house, an open playing field for organized sports, and several courts for volleyball and horseshoes would be part of this area. The retreat area should be isolated from other activities, but common recreational facilities such as lake swimming and boating would be available for the participants on a scheduled basis.

6. Resident Camp Area

Camping facilities for a maximum of 200 people would be developed in an area remote from the conference center, across the main lake. Cabins housing 6-8 campers would be used in the summer season only.

Bathing facilities, dining and meeting areas, recreation, and arts and crafts facilities would be provided. Resident campers should have easy access to the main lake.

A pioneer camp providing an "outpost adventure" type of experience for small groups will be part of the camper's activities. Tent mounds and a campfire area will be provided. Campers will carry all personal gear and foods on their backs.

7. Off-Site Ministry Program

Planned excursions to nearby areas of interest, including historic sites, will be part of the ministry program of the Ridge Haven Center.



LAUREL

ACCEP RANGE BOLD

50% COTTON FIBRE USA

SPACES

ADMINISTRATION AND LOUNGE AREA

This area is the central focus of the entire complex.

It will contain the following spaces:

- 1) Office and Registration Area
- 2) Lounge and Game Rooms
- 3) Sales Area
- 4) Environmental Resources/Trip Center

The office and registration area will contain the registration desk, secretarial pool, and maintenance offices. The lobby space will be required to accommodate large numbers of people arriving at the center at the same time. Spatially, it must set the tone and atmosphere of the entire center.

The lounge and game room will serve as an entertainment as well as relaxation area for the entire complex. There will be no formal program attached to this area, but it may serve as a general meeting place for center participants. It should be oriented towards important

views. The game room will provide facilities for ping pong and billiards.

The sales area will consist of a book/gift shop and a canteen. These may be separate spaces. The book/gift shop would sell reading and writing materials as well as small gifts. The canteen would supply snack foods and refreshments as well as foodstuffs needed by weekend campers. Both of these shops should be easily accessible and readily serviced.

The environmental resources/trip center will contain displays and exhibits that will aid the visitor in achieving an understanding and appreciation for nature. Day trips and longer excursions will be planned here.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOUNGE AREA

SCHEDULE OF SPACES

Office and Registration

Registration Desk	800 Sq. Ft.
Director's Office	300 Sq. Ft.
Auxiliary Offices (5)	600 Sq. Ft.
Lobby	<u>2,000</u> Sq. Ft.
	3,700 Sq. Ft.

Lounge and Game Rooms

Lounge (300 persons)	4,000 Sq. Ft.
Game Room - Ping Pong	600 Sq. Ft.
Game Room - Billiards	<u>600</u> Sq. Ft.
	5,200 Sq. Ft.

Sales Area

Book/Gift Shop	300 Sq. Ft.
Canteen/Grocery	<u>600</u> Sq. Ft.
	900 Sq. Ft.

Environmental Resources/Trip Center

Display	300 Sq. Ft.
Conference Room	<u>500</u> Sq. Ft.
	800 Sq. Ft.

FOOD SERVICE AREA

A dining area capable of seating 300 persons will be provided for the center. It should be possible to divide this area into smaller and more intimate spaces to accommodate the small groups using the center during the off-season periods. All meals would be served at the tables by waiters using food carts. Most dining will occur indoors, but an outdoor seating area would be desirable. The dining area should take maximum advantage of views from the site.

The kitchen will require dry and cold food storage and a food preparation space capable of providing 600 meals at a time. It would contain the following areas:

- 1) Vegetable Preparation
- 2) Meat and Fish Preparation
- 3) Pastry Preparation
- 4) General Preparation

A clean-up area with dishwashers would be separate from the preparation area. Garbage storage would be isolated from the kitchen proper.

A collection point for food carts and utensils would be needed between the dining area and the kitchen.

FOOD SERVICE AREA

SCHEDULE OF SPACES

Dining Area

Seating for 600 Persons	9,000 Sq. Ft.
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Kitchen Area

Storage	700 Sq. Ft.
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Preparation and Cooking	1,600 Sq. Ft.
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Serving	2,400 Sq. Ft.
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Service	200 Sq. Ft.
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Clean-up	900 Sq. Ft.
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Refuse	<u>600</u> Sq. Ft.
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	15,400 Sq. Ft.
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ADULT STUDY CENTER

The study center will contain ten classrooms capable of handling adult groups ranging from 10 to 50 persons. Larger assemblies could be achieved by the use of removable partitions or folding doors. A small library should be contained within the study center. It would contain books and periodicals as well as audio-visual material and equipment. Although a small reading area may be provided, the library would be primarily a resource center.

An educational area for 20-50 theological students would also be part of the study center. This would be a separate space used only by theological students. It may be physically separate from the classrooms but should relate conveniently to the library.

ADULT STUDY CENTER

SCHEDULE OF SPACES

Classrooms

10 Rooms @ 50 People	6,000 Sq. Ft.
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Library	450 Sq. Ft.
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Theological Student Area	<u>600</u> Sq. Ft.
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	7,050 Sq. Ft.
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CHILDREN'S AREA

A learning environment for children of all ages up to the junior high school level will be provided in this part of the center. Activities would be developed for the following age groups:

- 1) Infants
- 2) Toddlers
- 3) Pre-School
- 4) School Age

The infants' area would include a nursery and a small kitchen. Space for a maximum of 20 cribs with sufficient crawling and playing space is required.

The toddlers would need an open room large enough for 25 children to run and play.

The pre-schoolers will have a more structured program. Much of their time will be spent out-of-doors, so a single classrooms should be sufficient for the 25 children in this group.

School age children will make use of classrooms for quiet activities and study. Each age group will require a classroom for up to 25 children.

CHILDREN'S AREA

SCHEDULE OF SPACES

Infants' Area	800 Sq. Ft.
Toddler Room for 20 children	600 Sq. Ft.
10 Classrooms for 25 children	<u>6,000</u> Sq. Ft.
	7,400 Sq. Ft.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreational facilities would include arts and crafts, indoor/outdoor sports, and water sports. Arts and crafts would need two large flexible rooms designed so as to allow a maximum variety of activities to occur within. A gymnasium space would serve a variety of sports including basketball, as well as functioning as a meeting and theater space. Locker rooms serving both indoor and outdoor sports activities would be contained within the gymnasium.

A boat house, containing storage and instruction rooms would provide protection for canoes and row boats.

Outdoor sports areas would consist of two full size baseball diamonds, as well as a separate play area for small children.

RECREATION FACILITIES

SCHEDULE OF SPACES

Arts and Crafts (2)	1,200 Sq. Ft.
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Gymnasium

Court	5,400 Sq. Ft.
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Locker/Bath Room (2)	1,200 Sq. Ft.
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Storage Room	<u>400</u> Sq. Ft.
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	7,000 Sq. Ft.
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Boat House

Storage Rooms (2)	450 Sq. Ft.
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Instruction Room	<u>225</u> Sq. Ft.
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	675 Sq. Ft.
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RESIDENCE LODGE

The lodge would contain 40 guest bedrooms each consisting of a sleeping area, a bath and balcony. Furnishings would be spartan, and would include two double beds, chairs and a dresser. Each room would be capable of accommodating four people providing a maximum occupancy of 160 persons. In addition to these rooms, the lodge would contain 12 bedrooms for theological students living at Ridge Haven for extended periods of time. These rooms, each containing furnishings for three students should occupy a secluded location away from the daily traffic of the lodge.

The lodge would be used year-round and should be physically linked to the main activities building.

RESIDENCE LODGE

SCHEDULE OF SPACES

Typical Bedrooms (40)	15,000 Sq. Ft.
Theological Bedrooms (12)	5,600 Sq. Ft.
Maid's Closet (4)	<u>500</u> Sq. Ft.
	21,100 Sq. Ft.

AREA SUMMATION

ADMINISTRATION AND LOUNGE AREA

Office and Registration	3,700 Sq. Ft.
Lounge and Game Rooms	5,200 Sq. Ft.
Sales Area	900 Sq. Ft.
Environmental Resources/ Trip Center	<u>800</u> Sq. Ft.
	10,600 Sq. Ft.

FOOD SERVICE AREA

Dining Area	9,000 Sq. Ft.
Kitchen Area	<u>6,400</u> Sq. Ft.
	15,400 Sq. Ft.

ADULT STUDY CENTER

Classrooms	6,000 Sq. Ft.
Library	450 Sq. Ft.
Theological Student Area	<u>600</u> Sq. Ft.
	7,050 Sq. Ft.

CHILDREN'S AREA

Infants' Area	800 Sq. Ft.
Toddlers' Area	600 Sq. Ft.
Classrooms	<u>6,000</u> Sq. Ft.
	7,400 Sq. Ft.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Arts and Crafts	1,200 Sq. Ft.
Gymnasium	7,000 Sq. Ft.
Boat House	<u>675</u> Sq. Ft.
	8,875 Sq. Ft.

RESIDENCE LODGE

Typical Bedrooms	15,000 Sq. Ft.
Theological Bedrooms	<u>5,600</u> Sq. Ft.
	20,600 Sq. Ft.

NET AREA	69,925 Sq. Ft.
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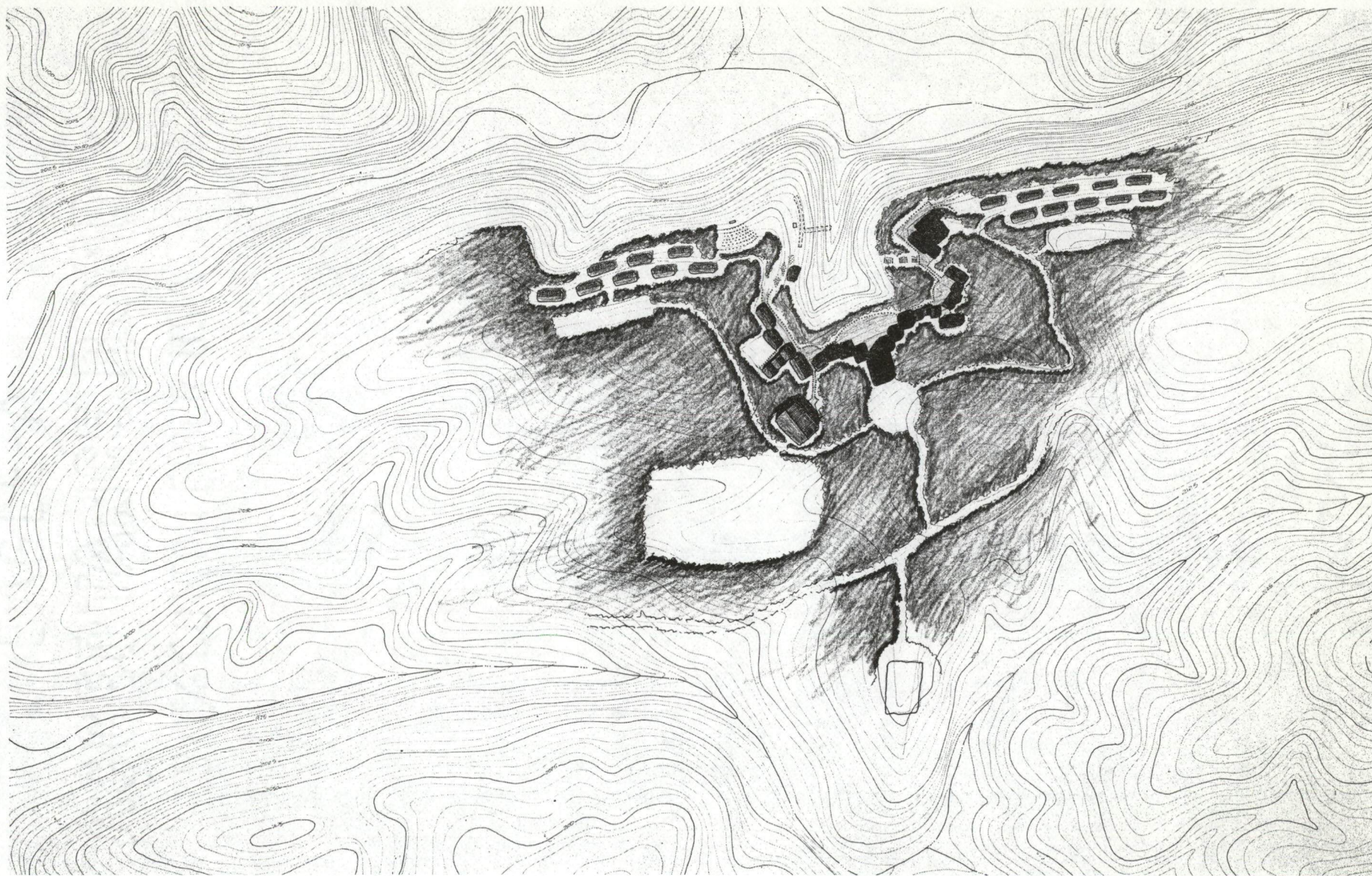
Mechanical Spaces	150 Sq. Ft.
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Circulation	<u>8,000</u> Sq. Ft.
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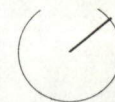
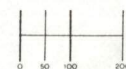
GROSS AREA	78,075 Sq. Ft.
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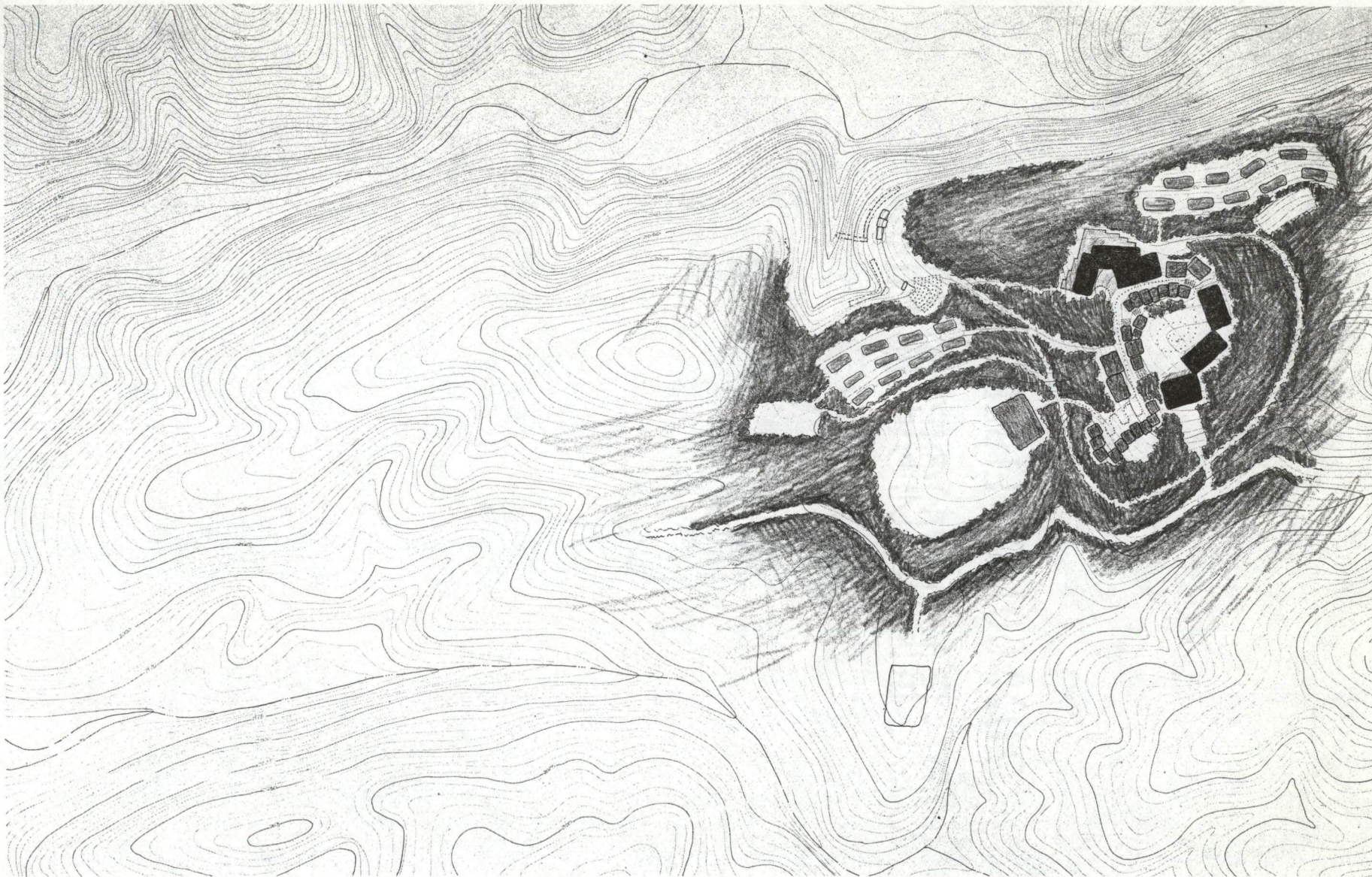


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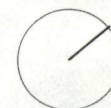
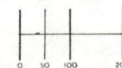


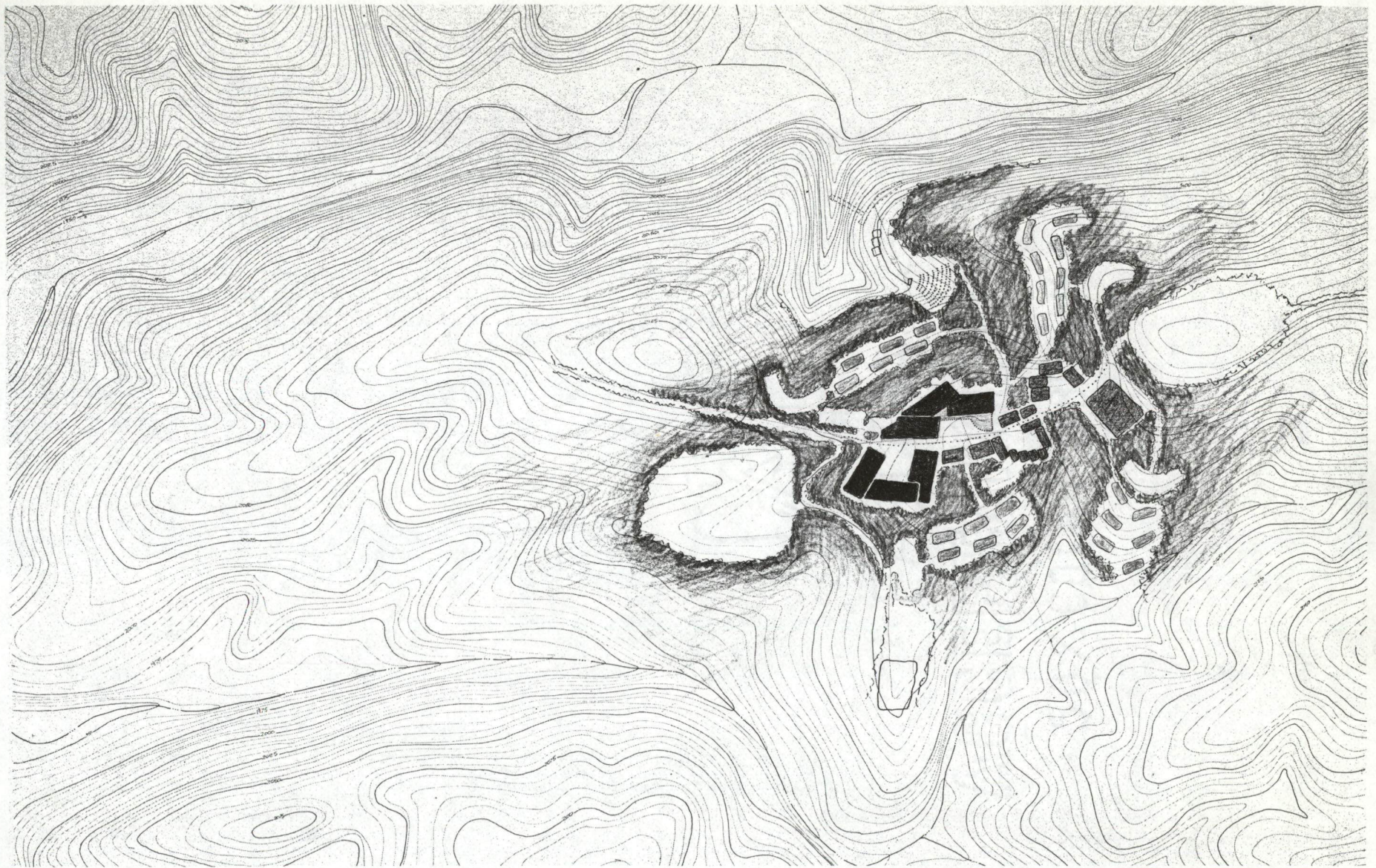
LAKE



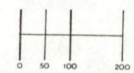


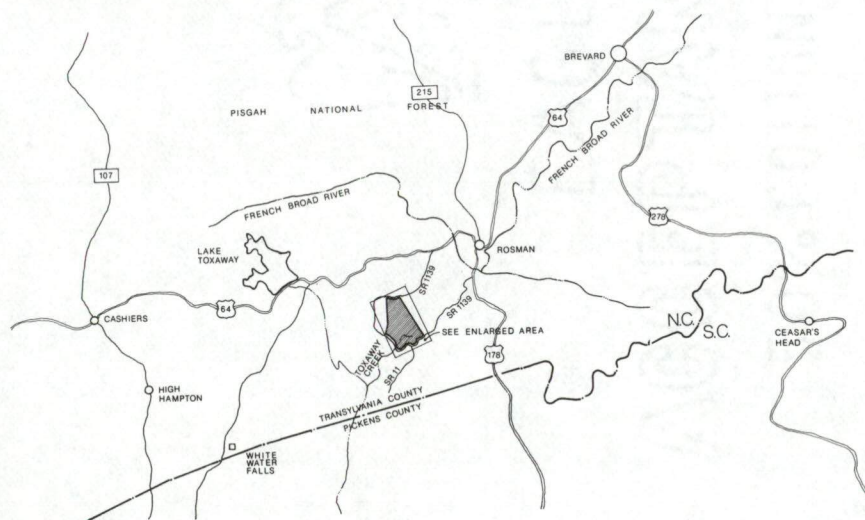
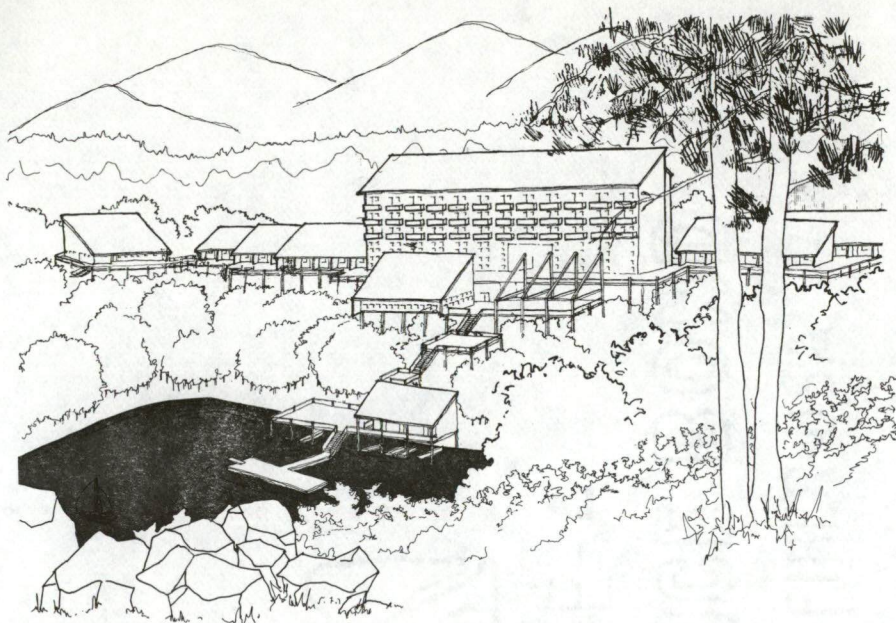
HILL



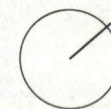
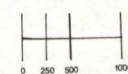
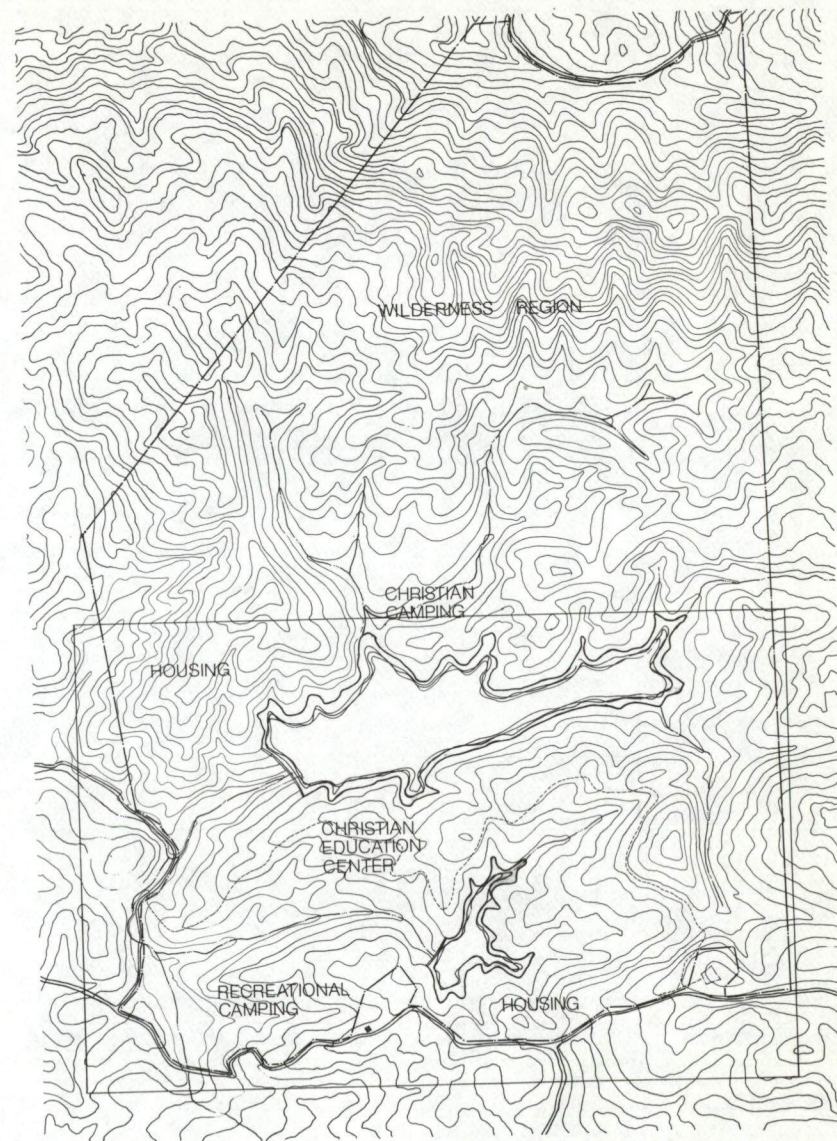


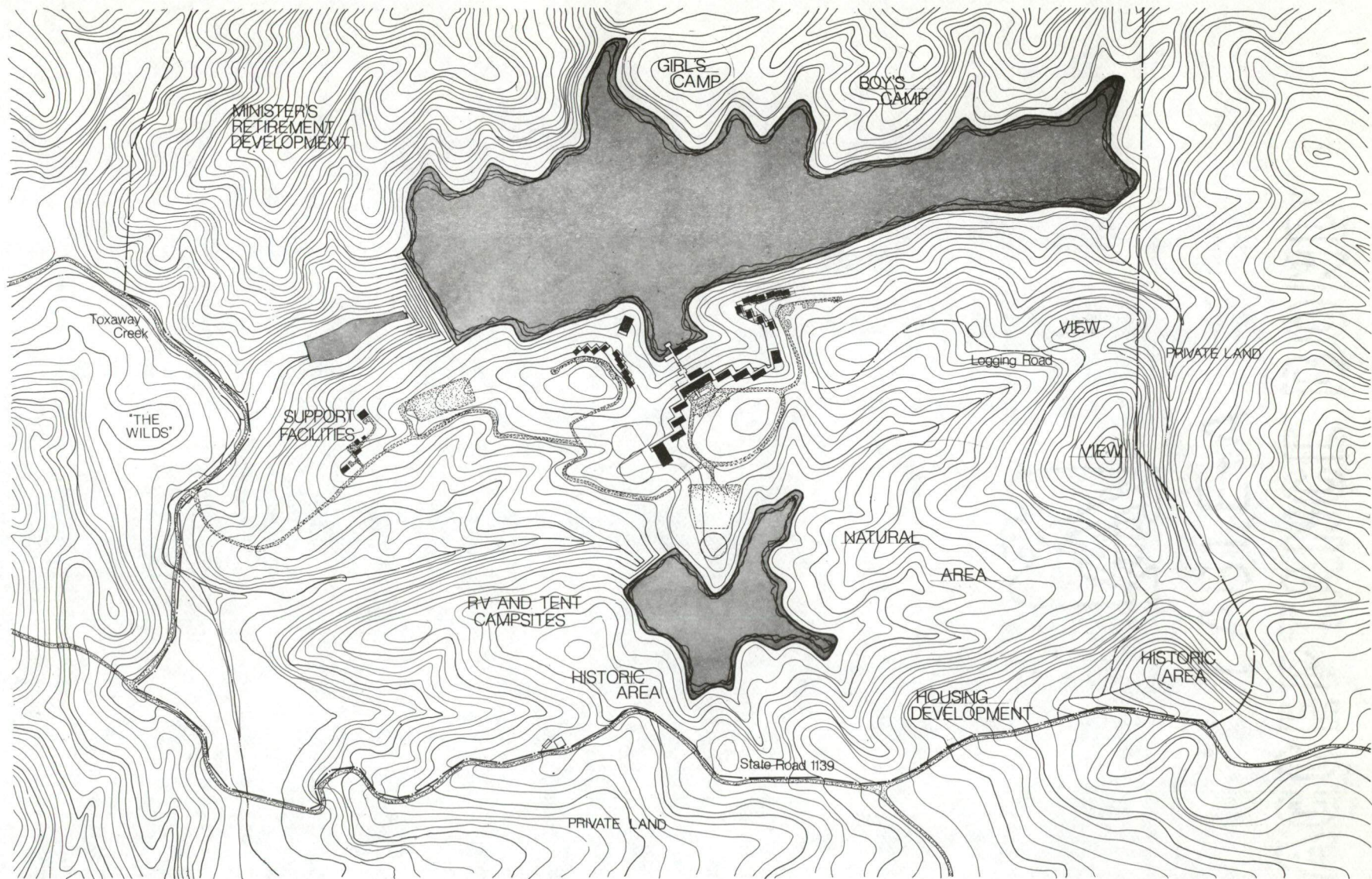
RIDGE



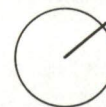
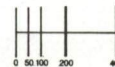


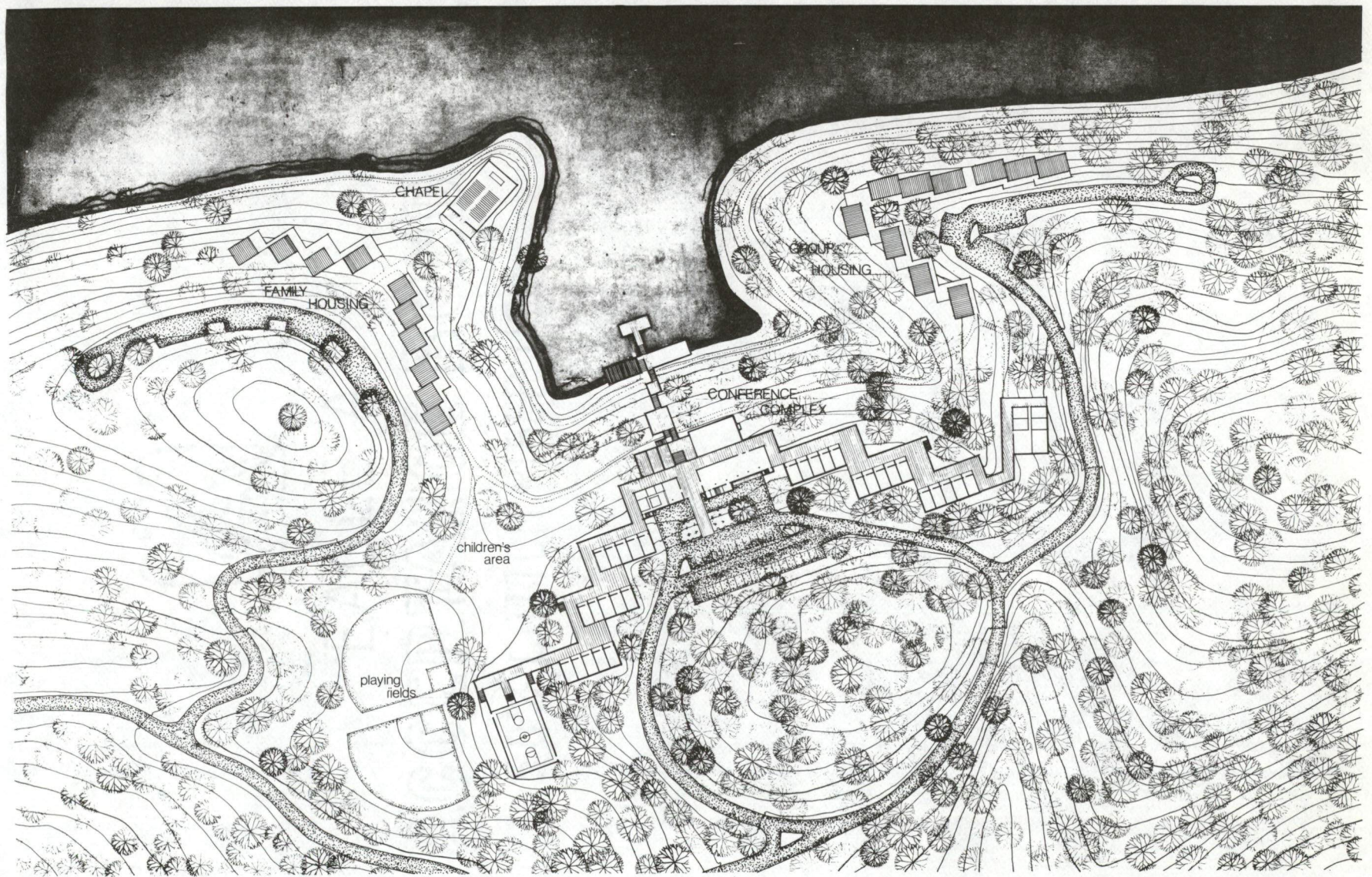
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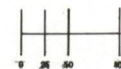


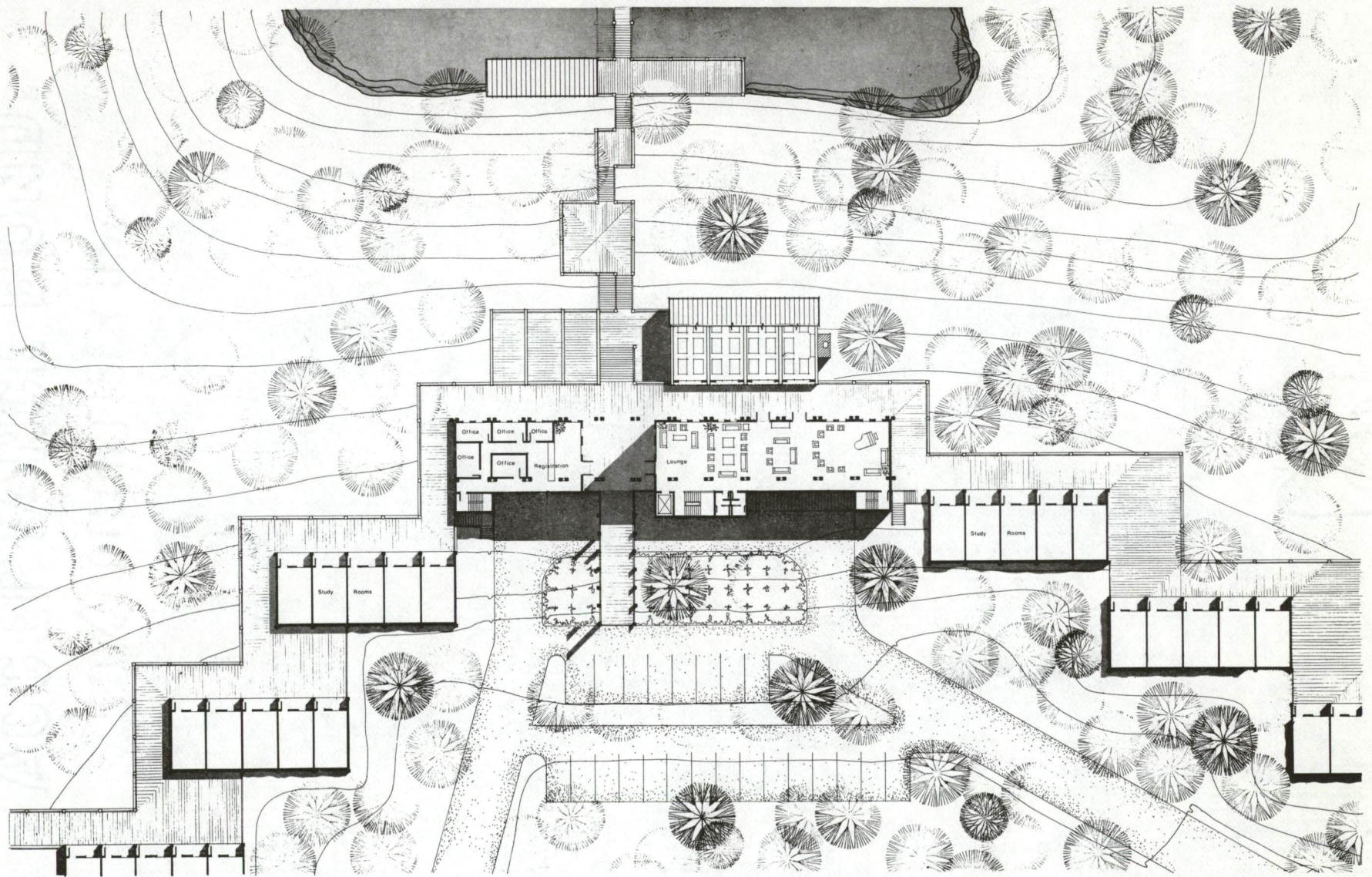
MASTER SITE PLAN



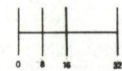


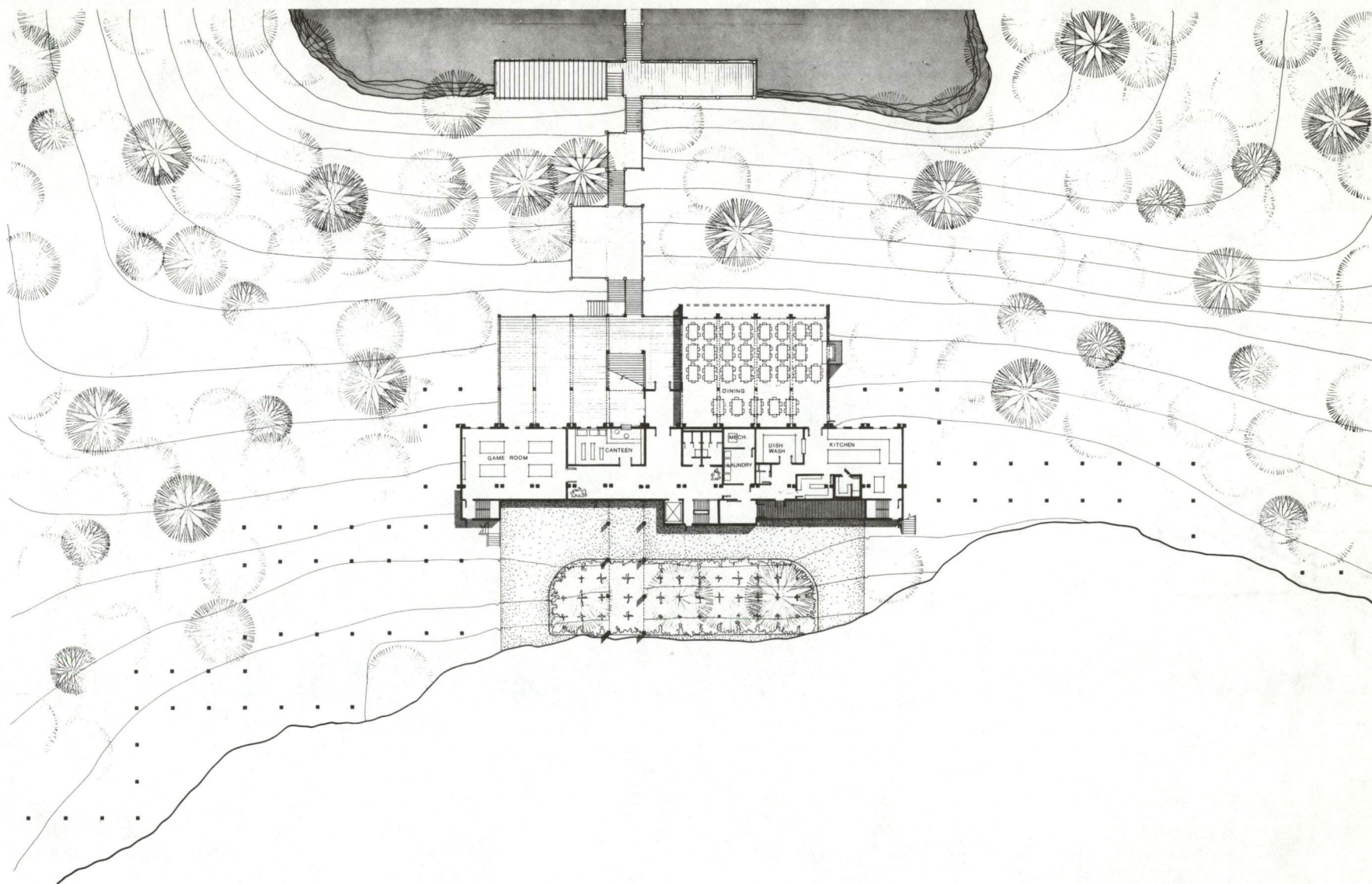
SITE MASTER PLAN



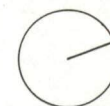


ENTRY LEVEL

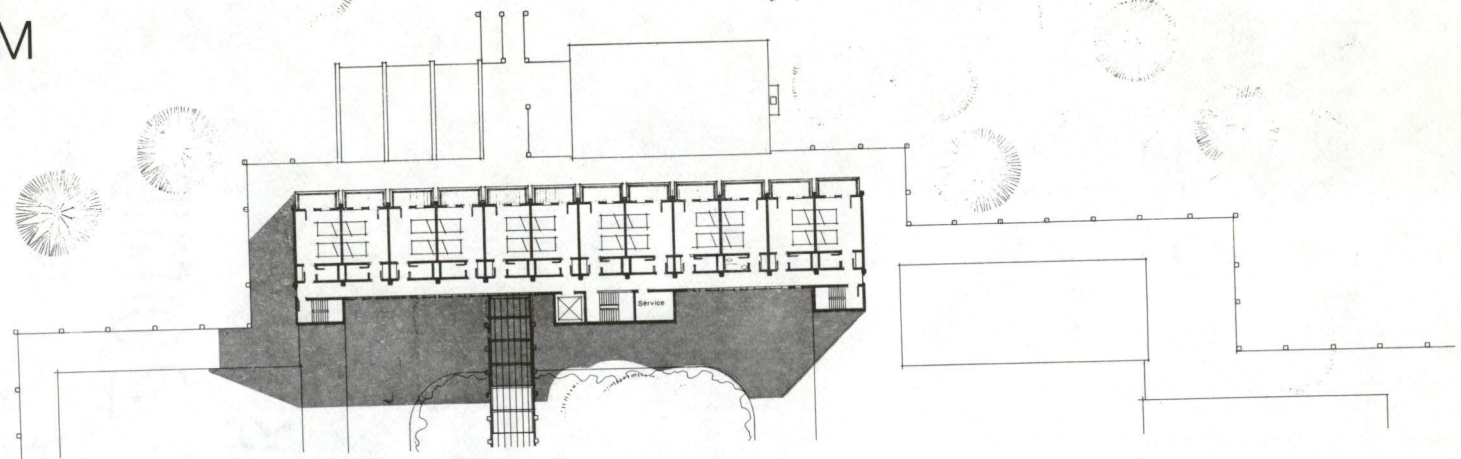




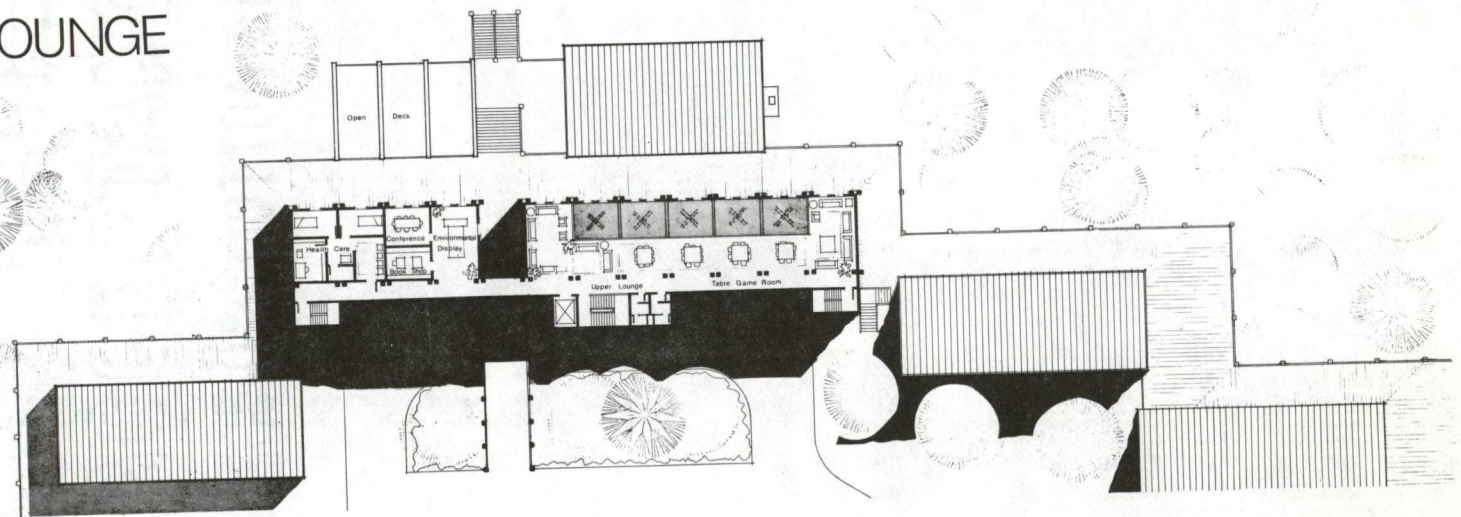
DINING LEVEL



BEDROOM

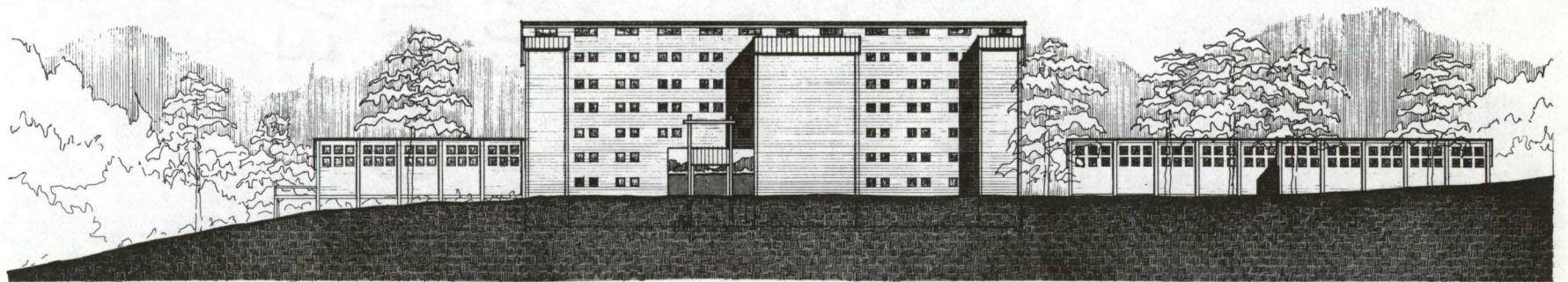
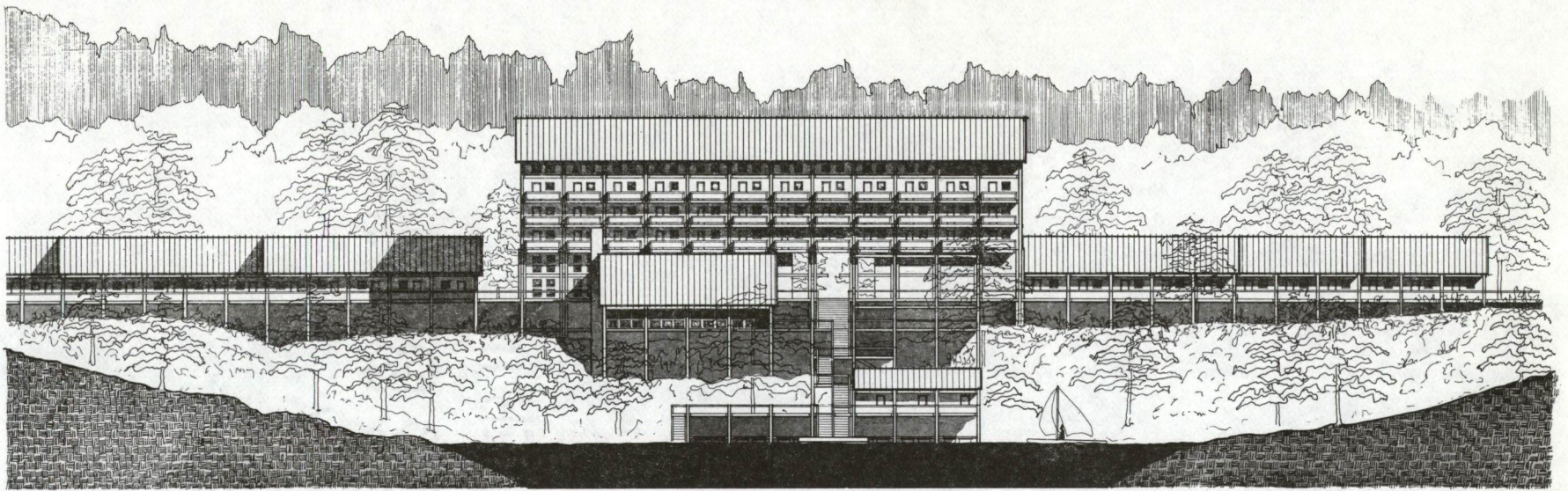


UPPER LOUNGE



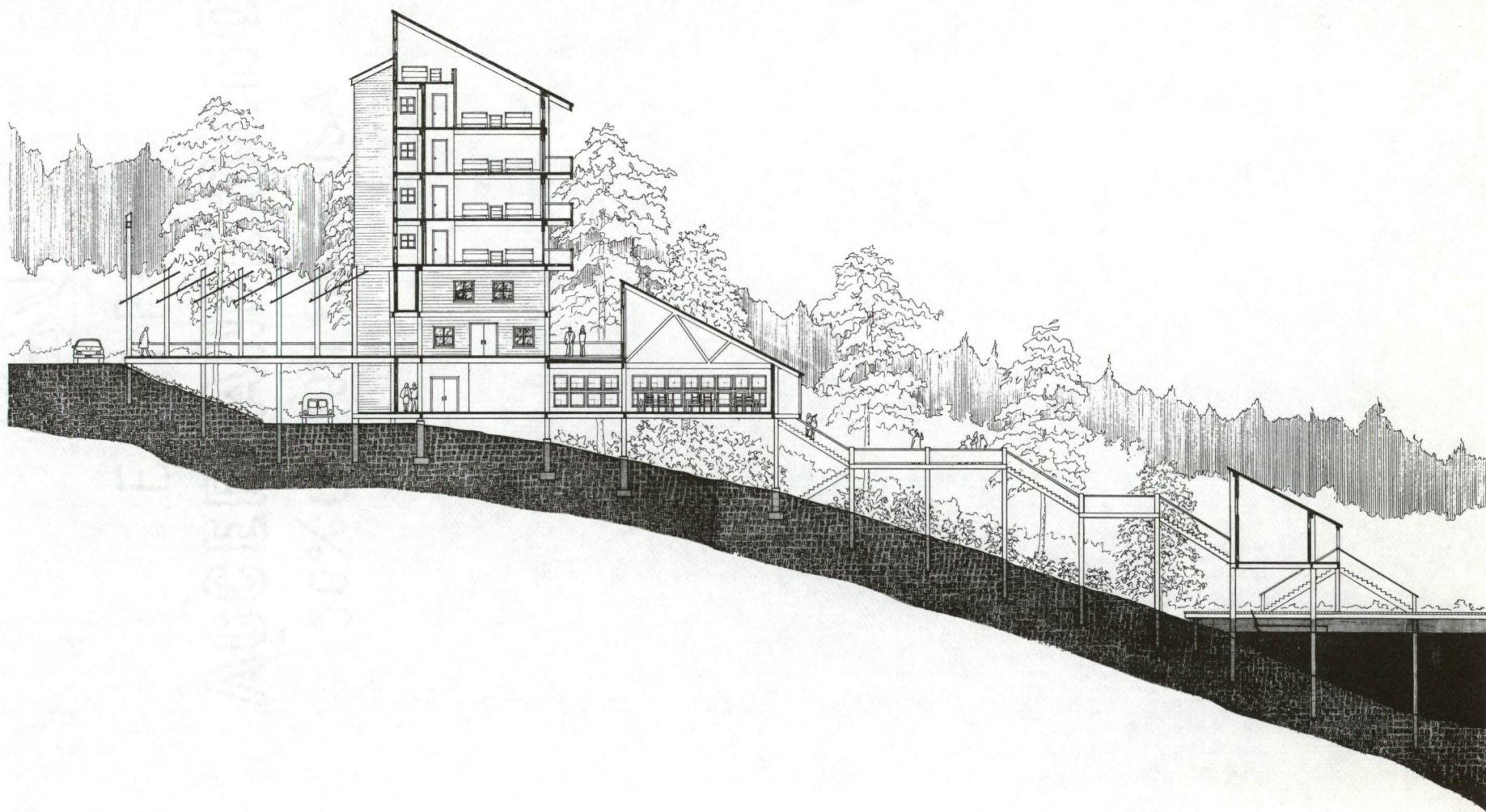
UPPER LEVELS



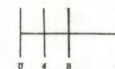


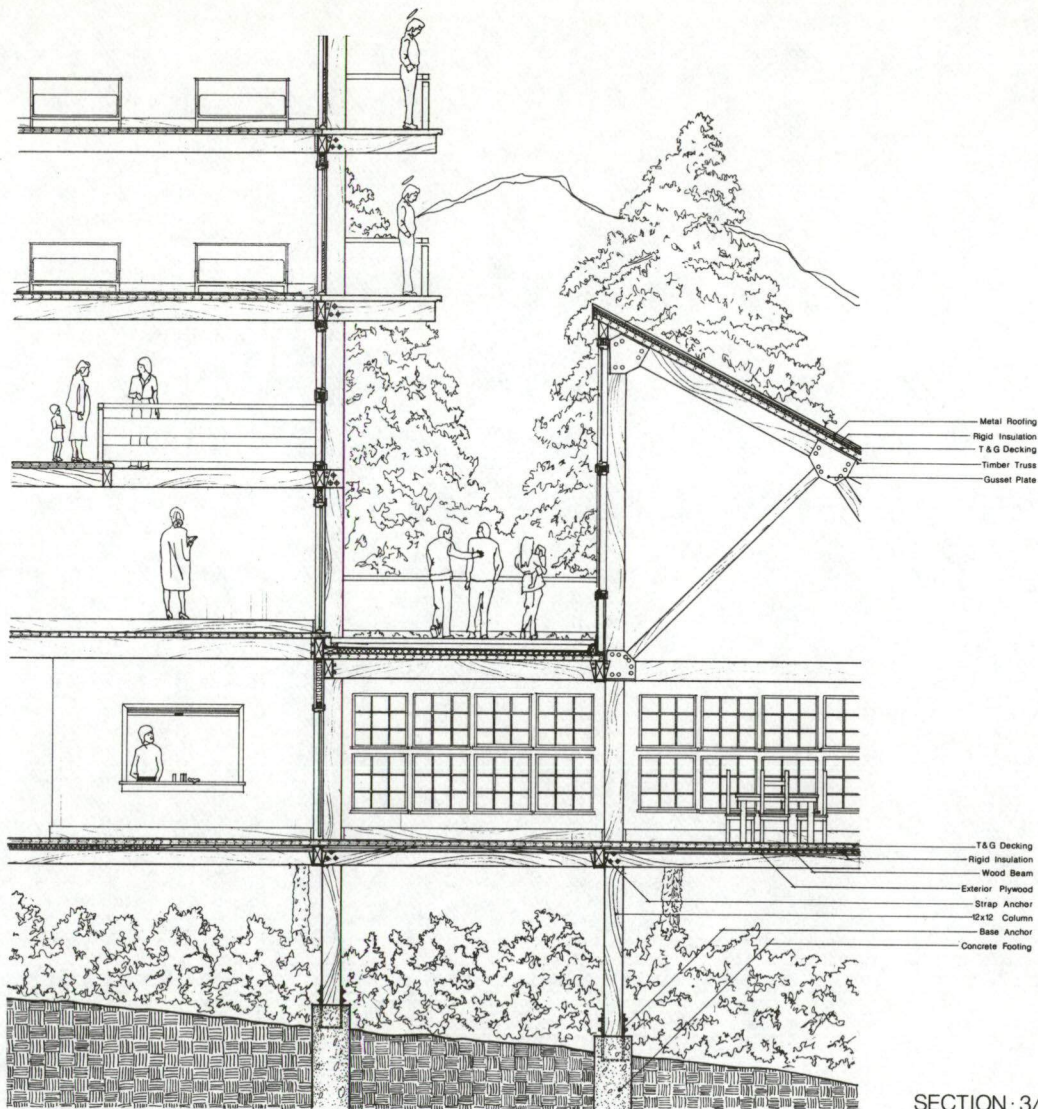
ELEVATIONS



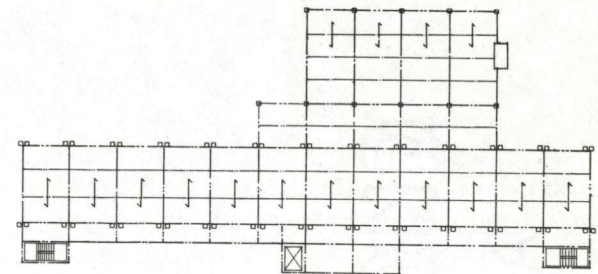


SECTION



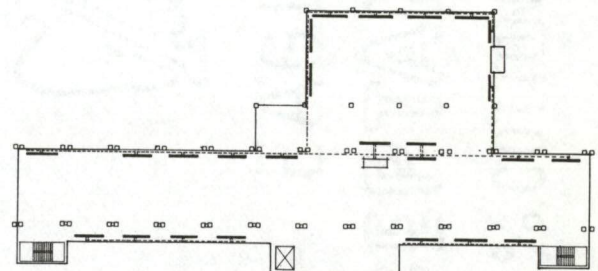


SECTION 3/8"



STRUCTURAL

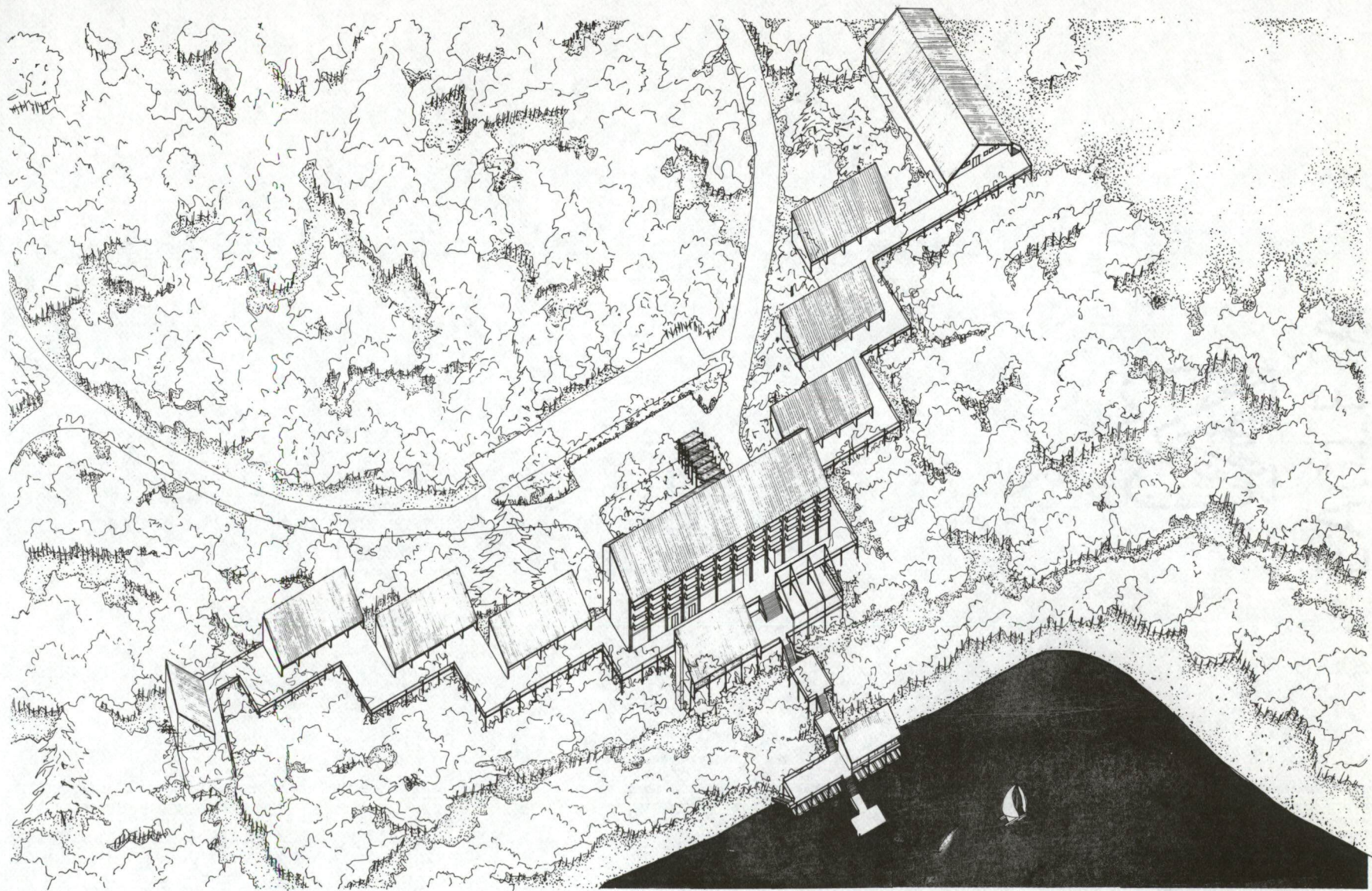
Heavy Timber Framing
 Wood Beam
 4x6 T&G Decking



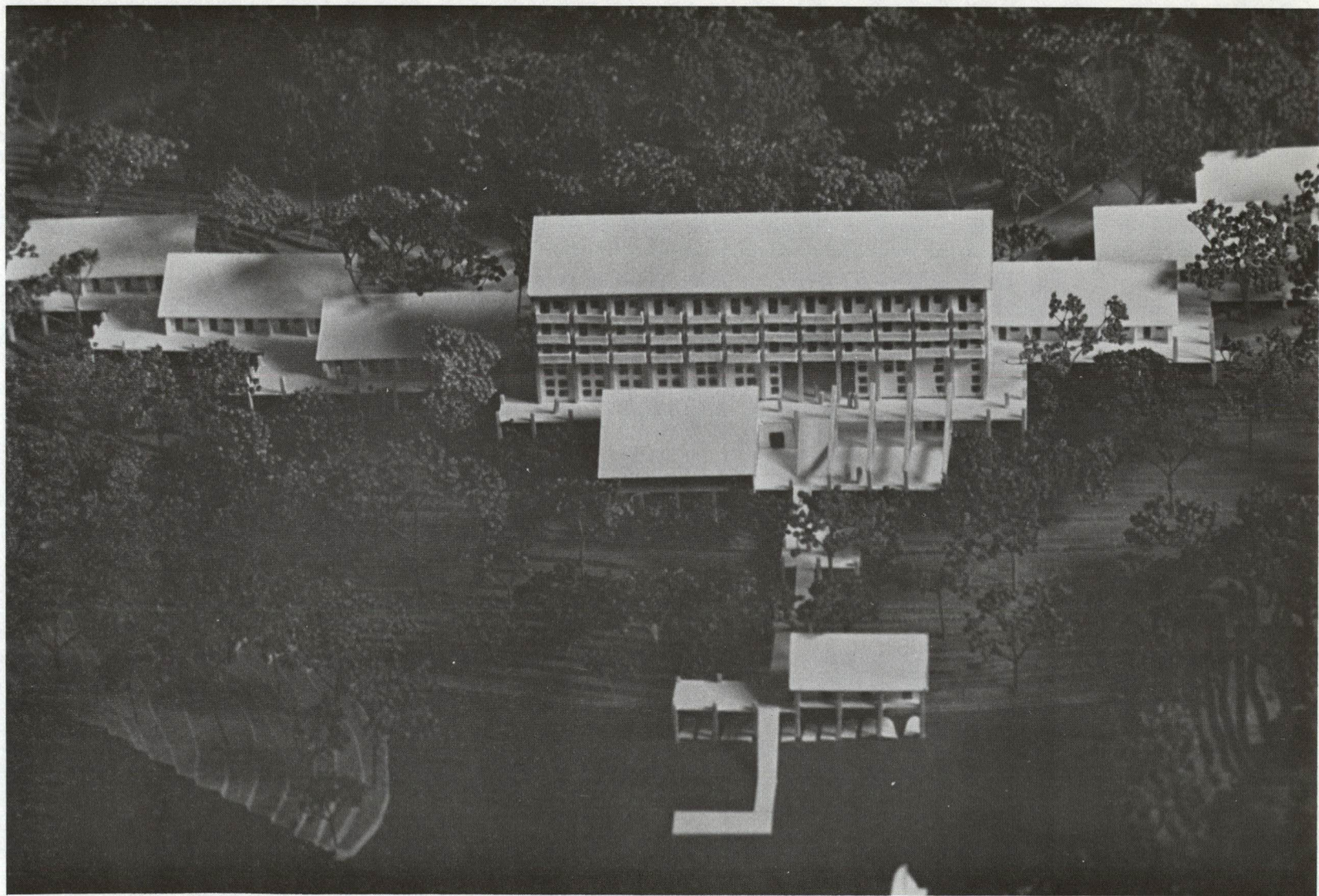
MECHANICAL

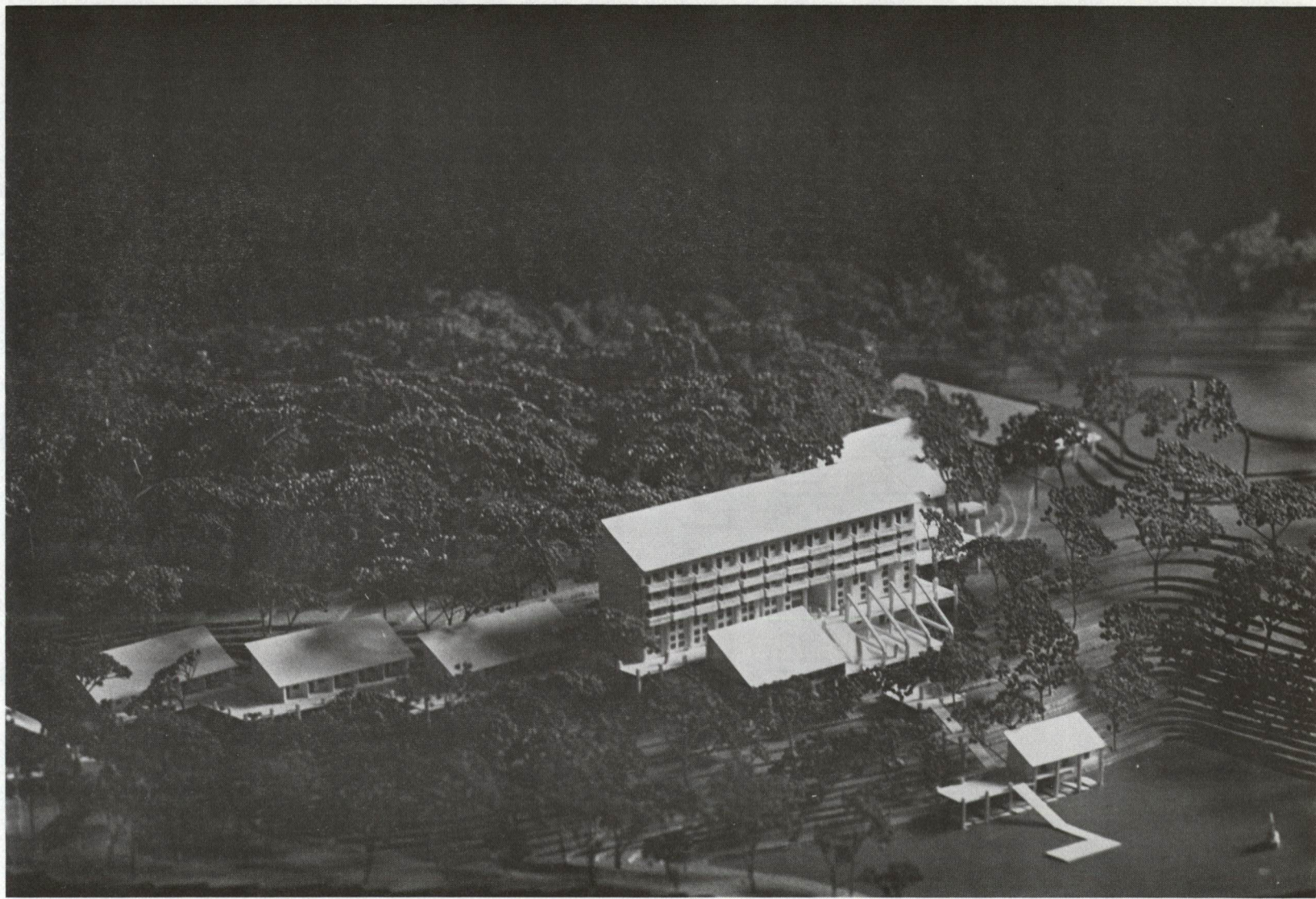
Hot Water Boiler
 Fan Coil Unit
 (Two Pipe System)

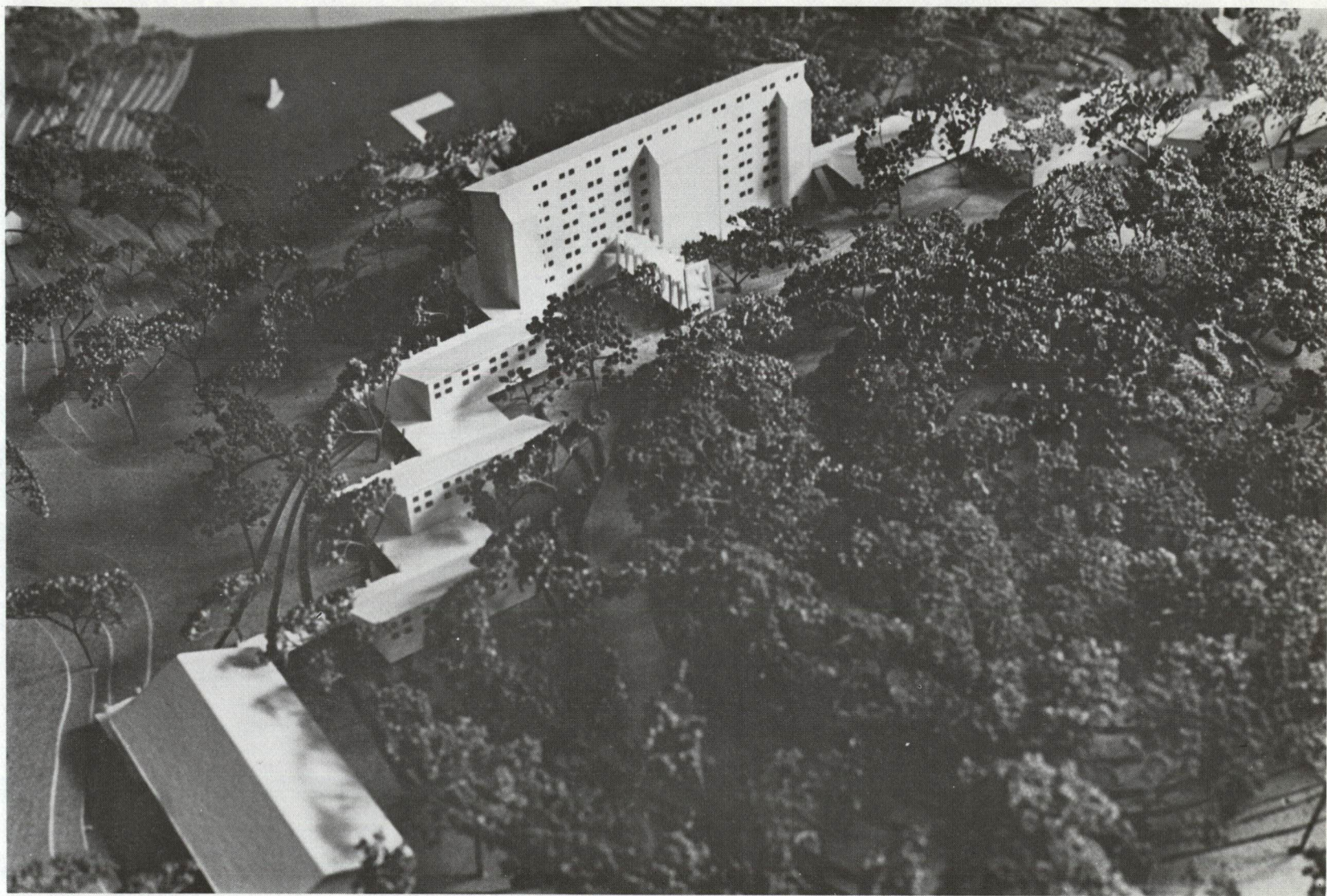
SYSTEMS

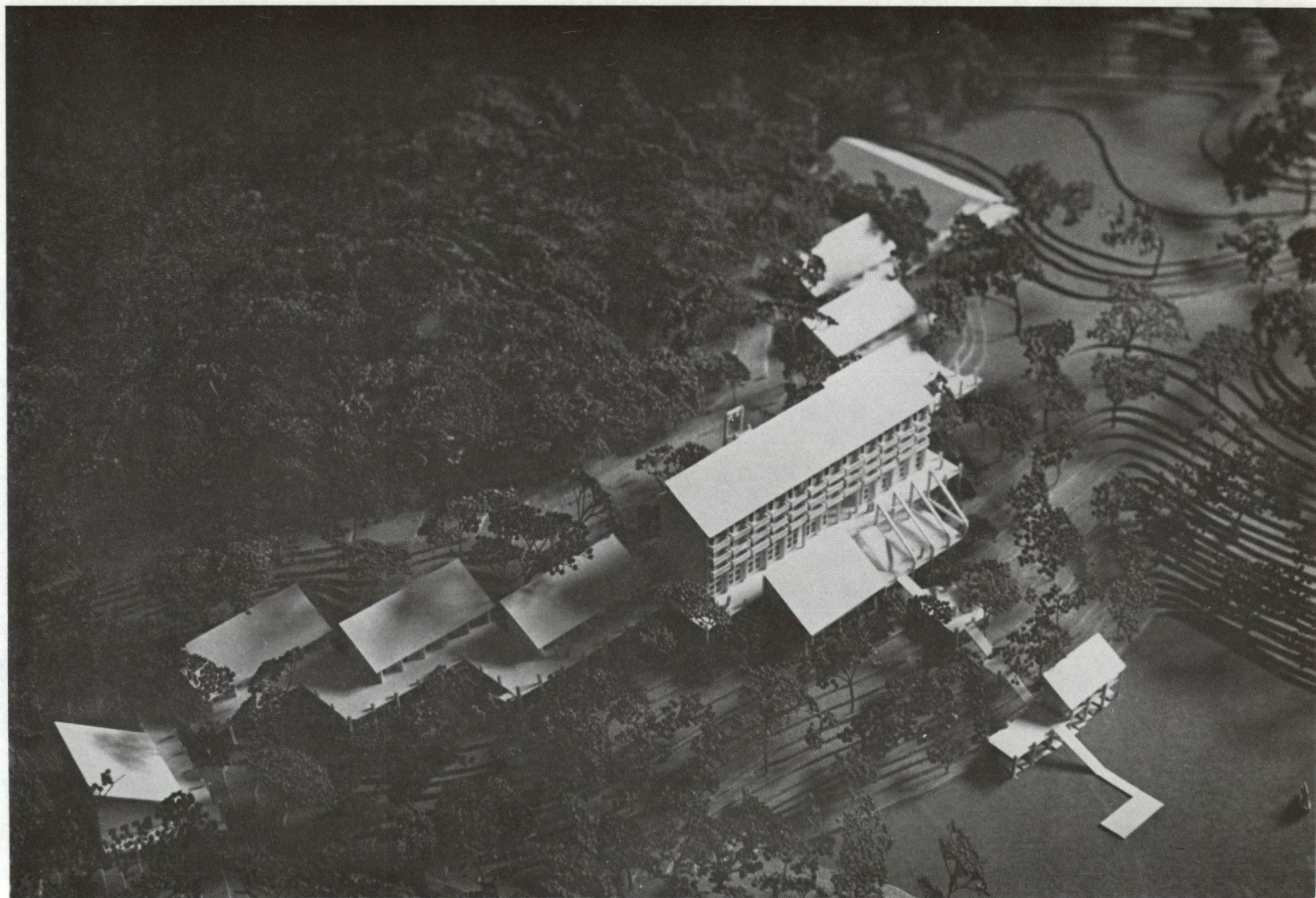


AXONOMETRIC









APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - ACTIVITY PROGRAMS

Ridge Haven would not program the activities of the different groups participating in camps or conferences, but would expect each Presbytery or church to develop their own programs based on individual group needs.

The following programs were taken from various past programs used by different Presbyteries, and can be considered typical.

Conference Program

Child Oriented Programs

These programs are planned mainly for the children present in an adult or family conference or retreat. They usually involve half of the day, with the rest of the time spent in the family unit.

Nursery - Ages 0-1 Year

The nursery exists primarily for the convenience of parents attending meetings or other activities. It is not a substitute for parental care. Facilities would include similar necessities as used in a large church nursery.

Toddlers- 1-3 Years

There is no set program for toddlers. Activities would provide an initial exposure to the out-of-doors in addition to the indoor games and reading. Sufficient space is needed, as this is a period for running and darting about in discovering the world about us. An open, inviting environment is desirable.

Kindergarten - 3-5 Years

These programs would contain an average of 25 children with the maximum limit being 50. The program would emphasize an exposure to the out-of-doors with nature walks and educational games. Reading, singing, and

resting are other important activities. Elaborate facilities are not necessary, but they must be comfortable for small children.

Day Camp - 6-9 Years

A maximum number of 100 children is acceptable, and an average of 50 children is desirable. A Bible school type of program is anticipated, using the out-of-doors to aid in nature study and to illustrate Biblical teachings. Group oriented recreation and other activities would be helpful for fellowship and to develop communication skills. Rest is also an important aspect of the program. Facilities are to be spartan but comfortable, being directed to the age group involved. These classrooms will also be used for the Bible School.

Day Camp - 10-11 Years

The number of children and types of activities to be planned are similar to the day camp for ages 6-9

years. There is, however, a more involved direction to reflect the older and more active participants.

Junior High School Day Camp - Ages 12-13 years

These day camps would contain an average of 50 children, with a maximum number of 100 allowed. This program is basically a Bible School set into the out-of-doors. Bible study is important, and hand crafts and nature study would stimulate personal interests and talents. Group recreation would continue to develop the fellowship and team work begun in previous day camps. Facilities need not be elaborate--the basic need is for protected spaces from the inclement weather in addition to the shared classroom spaces.

Intermediate Day Camp - Ages 14-15 years

The programs are similar to the junior high school day camp, but the orientation is towards small groups or individual thought. Personal interests are emphasized, and activities lean more towards nature lore than

elementary crafts. This grouping also has the opportunity to join the junior or senior divisions as activities and space permits. The facilities could remain spartan as in the junior camp.

Senior High - Ages 16-17 Years

A day camp is not appealing to most people included in this age group. A work camp program is appropriate and would be advantageous to both the participants and Ridge Haven. It provides the opportunity to enjoy the mountainous setting, while at the same time doing a useful and needed service. The basic program would involve minor repairs and jobs such as brush clearing around the center. Study, worship, and recreation would balance the day's activities. The groups would have access to all other facilities at the conference center.

Travelling Camps - Mixed Ages

Hiking, cycling, or canoe trips could be part of the available programs. Trips to nearby scenic sights

would also be part of the travels. This camp requires no fixed facilities.

Adult Oriented Programs

The emphasis of the adult programs is Bible study, spiritual activity and welfare, and problem solving.

Senior High Conference - Ages 15-17 Years

These usually begin with large assembly meetings which break down into small special interest seminars or discussion groups. The large meeting would include the entire assembly of between 30 and 200 high school students. The smaller groupings would normally include 10-12 persons. Special interests, such as music could include as many as 30 persons. Fellowship and recreation are also important aspects of the conference. This allows an inter-meshing between groups and also provides the opportunity for personal growth in needed communication skills and the establishment of personal

ties. Crafts and nature lore become a minor part of the entire program which would instead focus on individuals expressing their own thoughts and problems in a learning situation. Needs in facilities would include small meeting spaces and a large assembly area, both preferably protected from inclement or cold weather.

College Age Conference

Activities for college students would be similar to the high school programs, but the chosen topics would reflect the maturity level of college. The same facilities would be desired, and their size would be the limiting factor in the number of participants.

Adult Conferences

Adults would have seminars or discussion groups with special interest topics such as church work and the planning and training associated with it. These groups would be small, although assemblies including

the entire conference could occur. Recreation and fellowship again play an important part, though on a lesser scale. The sizes of the available facilities would be the limiting factor to the size of the conference. The facilities should be of a more developed nature for the older persons attending.

Family Conference Programs

These conferences would include participation by all within the family, in a mixed setting. From this type of conference could come the participants for the other types of day camps and conferences previously mentioned.

All conferences vary in their lengths as well as direction. The youth conferences tend to last longer, up to a week. The adult conferences are of a shorter duration, reflecting their more involved time schedule in everyday life. But regardless of

the age or duration of the conference, the typical
day is similar:

rise

clean-up

breakfast

get together

speaker

Bible Study

break

Bible Study

free time

lunch

free time

recreation

elective classes

free time

supper

Bible Bowl

evening worship

canteen

prepare for bed

devotions

lights out

RETREAT PROGRAMS

Retreats, as previously established, provide the chance for individuals to come together in an atmosphere different from day-to-day life for spiritual growth, education, new insight, and deepened relationships. As a rule, retreats are adult oriented, although teenagers may also partake in them. They occur for a variety of reasons, from a celebration retreat for senior high students to a deacons' prayer retreat. Planning conferences, board retreats, workshops on prayer, evangelism, even film festival retreats are all examples of church related gatherings commonly employed in today's religions. Most of the activities during a retreat are preplanned and organized. A speaker, responsible for setting the tone for the week or weekend, leads and directs the retreat. A balance is sought between mental, physical, social, and spiritual life. A typical day is as follows:

arise
morning watch
clean-up
breakfast
sing time
speaker
recreation/free time
lunch
Bible Study
recreation/free time
supper
sing time
discussion time
recreation
canteen
speaker
rooms
devotions
lights out

CHURCH MEETINGS PROGRAMS

Although Ridge Haven is primarily directed towards the congregational needs of individual churches, there are other users who will play an important year-round role in the activities of the conference center. There are four major categories to be considered:

Education:

A variety of educational meetings will be held on a continuing basis. Leadership training, study retreats, planning, women in the church events, men of the covenant activities, youth ministries, and staff retreats are a few examples. These groups, on the average, will not exceed 400 persons. Large and small meeting spaces will be needed, as well as comfortable year-round lodging.

Administration:

Activities for this group would include study retreats, leadership training events, denominational offices and

archives meetings, and staff planning committees. The number of participants vary with each group, but major conferences would consist of 1,000 persons. A hall large enough to seat that many is required, as well as a minimum of 20 smaller rooms capable of seating 100 persons each. Summer eating and sleeping facilities for 1,000 persons are needed, along with year-round facilities for about 100 persons.

Stewardship:

This group would hold staff and committee planning meetings, regional leadership training sessions, and stewardship conferences. Around 100 persons would attend the year-round meetings, and the same space requirements as that for the mission committee would be sufficient.

CAMP PROGRAM

The objectives of a camping program provides the opportunities for the child participating in the camp to develop spiritually, learn new skills and increase those skills already in use. The ability to live with others and learn good habits while enjoying the out-of-doors is also not to be overlooked. The Word of Life simplifies these opportunities into three words: "to know, to grow, to show." To know means that one has salvation and glorifies God. To grow is an edification of that knowledge. To show is to evangelize - to express this knowledge.

There are many types of camping, three of which would be incorporated into the PCA program. A conference camp is a centralized organization. It provides groups instruction, platform centered meetings, mass evangelism, and other types of mass activities. A counselor centered camp, on the other hand, is a decentralized organization. It offers small group activities which are counselor centered

and a personal type of evangelism. The individual is seen as more important than the group.

The combination camp offers a mixture of the two attitudes seen above. Group Bible classes are available in addition to more private counselor Bible classes. There are different types and scales of group activities, with the leeway to choose. Participation within individual cabins is stressed, providing separate identities in a small group situation.

Other aspects of the camping program deal with the different phases of any of the previously described camps. In the spiritual phase, flag ceremonies and assembly programs augment the private and cabin devotions, in addition to the evening and Sunday church services. The educational phase is injected into as many activities as possible, as the church believes the learning experience is possible in any and all situations. Clean-up, meals, rest, and other ordinary tasks and routines present an opportunity

for enlightenment. Of course, the classroom, indoors and out, provides the more structured learning opportunities.

Health protection activities enforcing safety habits has also a direction in the educational outlooks of the camp.

Creative activities stretch and open the participants' minds, showing them that they are truly unique individuals. Crafts, music, and drama are typical applications of the creative mind, and would be fully employed.

The more formal classroom activities present the Bible to the campers, explain the missions of the PCA and provides leadership training. This can be achieved in an indoor or outdoor setting when the weather permits. A focus on conservation and nature lore introduces the camper to the splendor of the natural out-of-doors,

camper to the splendor of the natural out-of-doors, and is seen as a parallel experience to the classroom.

Camp craft activities enforce all that is learned from other situations. Examples of these activities would be outdoor cooking, hiking, fishing, and exploring. Nature lore is tested in its own environment, and recorded by photography and newsletters. Actual primitive construction of temporary shelters would also teach the campers useful skills as well as man's delicate relationship with nature.

Recreation is provided on a group or individual basis. All forms of athletic games and events are to be employed when and where possible. The waterfront is an active area, offering varied water related activities such as swimming, boating, diving, and sunning. Leisure time (spent productively) can be viewed as another type of recreation.

The attempt of the previous is to define different attitudes in Christian camping. Each type of camp has a specific and definite impact on the camper attitude and outlook. In developing a camping program, each church would exercise control over the type of camp and the activities chosen for use by the campers. Regardless of the type chosen, most of the phases previously explained would play an active and organizing role in the daily life of the camper. Elements to be included within a normal camping day are listed below.

- rise
- cabin clean-up
- flag raising
- breakfast
- chapel
- personal devotions
- counselor or group class
- activities (creative, camp craft or recreational)
- lunch
- rest
- activities
- supper
- free time

snack time

evening service or meeting

cabin devotions

lights out

In addition to the children's camping program, family camping would be offered at Ridge Haven. This could be families who prefer to camp instead of paying for the more expensive cabins or hotel rooms when attending conferences, retreats, or conventions. Or, it could be individual families who wish to holiday at Ridge Haven without becoming involved with the structured activities associated with a Christian conference/camp center. As a result of this leeway, group meetings or recreation would be the only scheduled events. All other activities and times would be determined by the individual family unit. Typical camping accommodations are to be offered, whether for a tent, a trailer, or a recreational vehicle. A separate bath house for the campground is anticipated.

Meals are provided by the users. The entire outdoor recreational facilities of the center would be available to the family campers.

APPENDIX B

ACTIVITIES PLANNED BY THE P.C.A. FOR EACH FACILITY:
the following information was derived from information
received from the Conference Center Committee.

1. Operation and Management

Administration

Reception and Registration
Center Operations and Supervision
Communications
Reproduction
Information Files

Lounge and Game Rooms

General Meeting Place
Television
Conversation
Board Games
Ping Pong
Billiards
Reading

Book/Gift Shop

Souvenirs
Books
Newspapers, Magazines
Stationery
Gifts
Tobacco

Canteen/Grocery Store

Snacks
Foodstuffs
Supplies for weekend campers, conferees
Refreshments

Health Services Area

Light Illnesses, Accidents
Holding Area before Ambulance
Arrives for Seriously Ill
Full Time Staff Nurse

Environmental Resources/Trip Center

Displays and Exhibits Space
Information on Ecology, Preservation, Fauna,
and Flora
Offices for Planning Trips
Point of Departure for Off-site Trips

Maintenance and Service Areas

Supplies
Storage
Light Repair and Maintenance of Machinery
Laundry
Mechanical Building

2. Formal Program Activities

Class/Meeting Rooms

Bible Lessons
Personal Growth Sessions
Communication Skills
Small Conferences
Business Meetings
Small Audiences for Movies, Slides

Theological Study

Intense Religious Study by Ministers,
Theological Students, Elders of the Church

Library

Serious Religious Works
Light Reading

Children's Building

Nursery
Toddlers
Pre-School Day Camp
Kindergarten Day Camp
Lower Grade School Day Camp
Outdoor Children's Play (supervised)
Bible School
Arts and Crafts
Resting

Arts and Crafts Area

Wood Carving
Pottery/Clay
Knot Typing
Basketweaving
Collages
Painting
Drawing
Sculpture

Auditorium

Full scale Church Meeting
Evangelisms
Lecture
Musical/Choral Presentations
Skits/Dramatic Presentations
Movies

Amphitheater

- Worship
- Plays
- Skits/Amateur Night
- Lectures
- Music/Song
- Movies
- Evangelisms

3. Food Service

Kitchen: Storage, planning, preparing,
serving, clean-up, disposal of foodstuffs
Dining: cafeteria style meals three times a
day, plus an evening snack

4. Indoor Recreation

- Basketball
- Volleyball
- Badminton

5. Outdoor Recreation

- Swimming
- Rowing/Canoeing
- Fishing
- Archery
- Jogging
- Backpacking
- Exercise Trail
- Orienteering
- Bird Watching
- Kite Flying
- Sledding
- Campfires
- Rappelling
- Monkey Bridges
- Bicycle Trips
- Open Free Play
- Organized Sports

APPENDIX C

PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF EVENTS FOR THE CENTER

(This typical schedule was taken from a schedule compiled by W. A. Kay for Camp Calvary.)

Summer Weekdays

Junior High Camps

50-100 persons per camp, outdoor oriented programs, use of minimal shelters and facilities

Intermediate Aged Camps

50-100 persons per camp, outdoor oriented programs, require minimal shelters and facilities

Senior High School Camps (Work Camp)

Participation varies, program consists of preparing the facility for summer usage as well as typical worship and study periods

Senior High Conference

100-200 persons per conference, seminar oriented programs, would require meeting spaces for large and small groups

College Aged Conference

100-200 persons per conference, seminar and lectures oriented, would require large and small meeting areas

Adult Conferences

100-200 persons per conference, seminar and lecture oriented, would require large and small meeting areas as well as more developed housing than that for the youth

Family Conferences

200 plus per conference, seminar, lecture, and outdoor oriented, large and small meeting spaces required

Business Meetings

25-200 per meeting, groups generally meet as a whole, though some committees require small spaces, more refined housing and facilities required for some elderly

Training Sessions

25-200 per session, large and small meeting spaces required, can be outdoor or indoor oriented

High School Band Camps

100 plus or minus per camp, requires small areas for individual practice, intermediate sized areas for small groups, a large sheltered space for the whole band, and marching areas

High School Football Camps

50-100 participants, outdoor oriented, regulation athletic fields not required

Service Club Sponsored Camps

50-200 participants, recreation and activity oriented, individuals

Summer Weekends

Individual Church Retreats

20-50 participants, requirements vary widely

Training Sessions

similar to that listed above

Service Clubs

20-100 participants, recreation, lecture and seminar programs, could require various facilities

Travelling Camps

10-50 participants, training sessions for persons participating in a weekday travelling camp

Individuals

use of picnic, camping, and recreational facilities

Winter Weekdays

Business Meetings

50-200 persons, generally meet as a group, require heated housing, dining, and meeting space

Training Sessions

25-50 persons, meeting in large and small groups, require heated housing, dining, and meeting spaces

Individuals

use of picnic, camping, and recreational facilities

Winter Weekends

Individual Church Retreats

same as for summer weekends

Training Sessions

50-200 persons, require large and small meeting spaces, require heated housing, dining, and meeting facilities

Service Clubs

25-100 persons, similar to individual church retreats

Educational Groups

25-100 persons, similar to individual church retreats

Individuals

usage of camping, housing, or recreational facilities

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